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Services of the Maine State Development Office

Any business interested in locating or expanding in Maine should contact:

Maine State Development Office
Executive Department
State House Station #59
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 289-2656

Administratively located within the Executive Department, the State Development Office's professional staff is prepared to assist firms considering expansion, and firms searching for reliable sources of quality goods and services produced in the State of Maine. Services that can be provided are:

Technical Assistance

For a fuller understanding of the State of Maine and its business climate, SDO can provide detailed information to clients on such subjects as labor, wages, training programs, taxes, financial assistance, transportation, utilities, and environmental regulations.

Site Location Assistance

Based on field experience and up-to-date files of available buildings, land, and industrial parks, SDO can recommend specific sites that meet requirements of firms expanding into or within the State of Maine.

Financial Assistance

SDO can package federal, state, and local financing programs, and assist in their preparation.

Training Assistance

Information on federal and state training programs which can provide education and training in specific skill areas is available through SDO.

Marketing Assistance

For those firms searching for markets or sources, SDO can assist by identifying specific foreign and domestic trade opportunities or conversely, reliable producers of Maine products.

Business Assistance

SDO will help any existing or potential Maine firm that is having difficulty dealing with government. SDO will act to avoid unnecessary delay in the regulatory process and in assistance programs.

Tourism

Through its Tourism Division, SDO staff conducts a wide variety of programs. These include analysis of travel market demand; preparation and implementation of marketing, promotion, and advertising strategies; development and implementation of a travel information system and evaluation of the impact of travel programs.

Overview

This booklet is designed to give you easy access to a variety of information about the State of Maine. It has been developed as a companion piece to "Maine: A Profile of Capability," also published by the Maine State Development Office.

Much of the data in this booklet has been organized into tabular form for quick reference. Wherever possible, graphs and maps provide data at a glance. Information has been carefully checked for accuracy at the time of publication. More detailed information regarding all topics covered in this booklet may be obtained from the Maine State Development Office.

If you have any questions about the economic development opportunities in the State of Maine, you are cordially invited to contact the Maine State Development Office, State House Station #59, Augusta, ME 04333 (207) 289-2656.

General Information

State Capital:	Augusta
Governor:	Joseph E. Brennan
Total Land Area:	33,265 square miles[1]
Counties:	16
Cities	22
Towns:	424
Plantations:	51
Unorganized Townships:	416
Population (1983):[2]	1,145,730
Largest Cities/Towns (1983 Population[2]):	
	Portland 61,401
	Lewiston 39,961
	Bangor 32,351
	South Portland 22,747
	Auburn 22,590
	Augusta 21,505
	Biddeford 20,096
	Sanford 19,011
	Brunswick 17,947
	Waterville 17,032
	Westbrook 14,974
	Saco 12,806
	Windham 12,388
	Presque Isle 11,060
	Scarborough 10,934
	Gorham 10,336
	Bath 9,970
	Orono 9,743
Highest Point:	Mt. Katahdin (5,268 ft.) above sea level
State Flower:	White Pine Cone and tassel
State Bird:	Chickadee
State Fish:	Landlocked Salmon
State Tree:	White Pine

[1]Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1985.
[2]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data & Research.

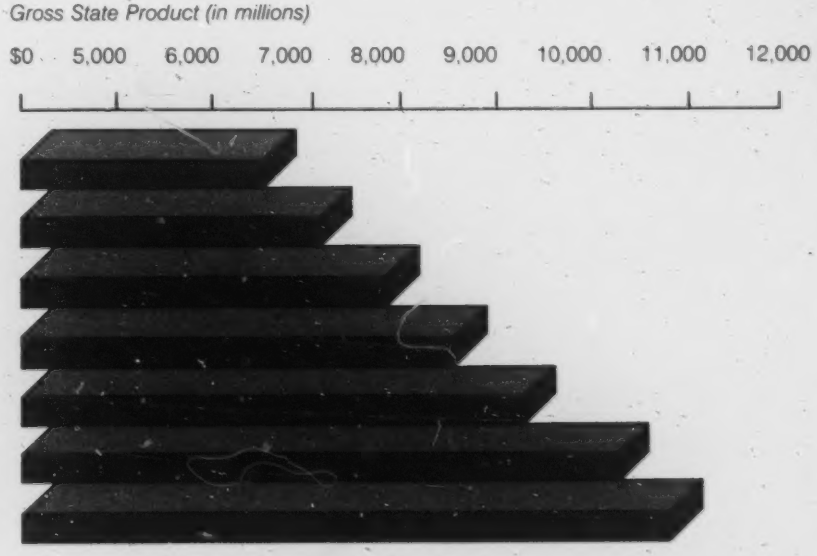
The Economy

Percent Growth of Gross State Product 1976–1982[1]

In the seven-year period 1976–1982, all segments of the Maine economy grew at an average annual rate of 9.5%, as demonstrated by growth in the Maine Gross State Product.

Year	Gross State Product (in millions)	Percent of Growth from Previous Year
1976	$ 6,496	–
1977	7,078	+9.0%
1978	7,808	+10.3%
1979	8,568	+9.7%
1980	9,277	+8.3%
1981	10,256	+10.5%
1982	10,815	+5.5%

For the four-year period 1979–1982, the state posted an overall increase of more than 26 percent in its Gross State Product.

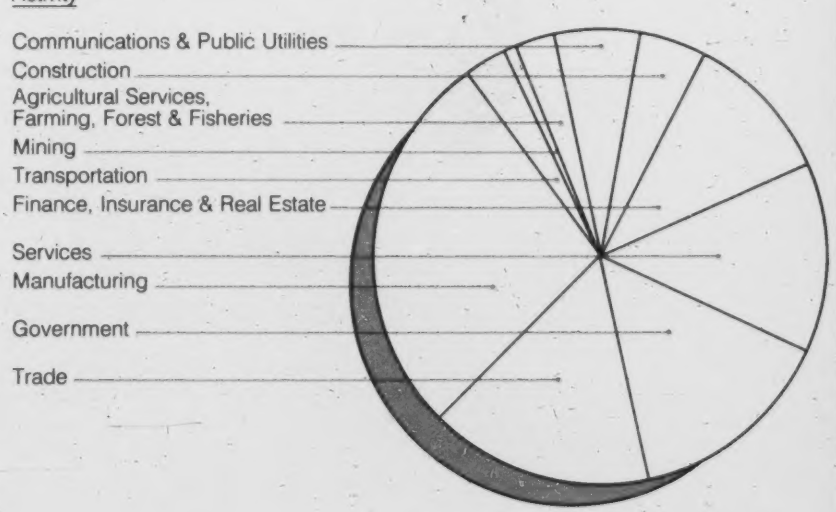


[1]Maine State Planning Office, State Government Data Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Gross State Product New England 1969–1982.

Contribution by Activity of Gross State Product 1982[1]

Although farming, fishing and tourism play important roles in the Maine economy, manufacturing is by far the largest sector, contributing 27 percent of the 1982 Gross State Product. In fact, manufacturing has accounted for a larger percentage of the Maine Gross State Product than manufacturing has of the Gross National Product.

Activity	*Contribution to GSP in 1982 (Millions)*	*Percent of Total 1982 GSP*
Mining	$ 11	.1%
Agricultural Services, Farming, Forestry & Fisheries	234	2.2%
Transportation	320	3.0%
Construction	448	4.1%
Communications & Public Utilities	549	5.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,333	12.3%
Services	1,542	14.3%
Government	1,659	15.3%
Trade	1,800	16.6%
Manufacturing	2,918	27.0%
TOTAL:	$10,814	100.0%

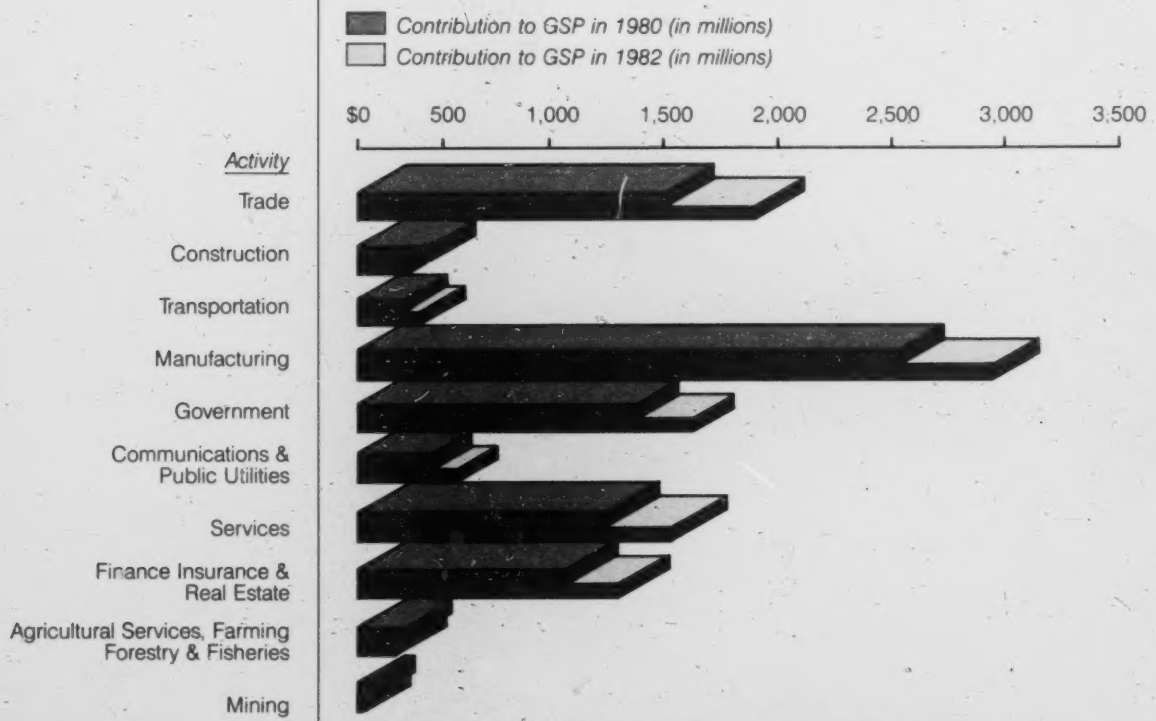


[1]Maine State Planning Office, State Government Data Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Gross State Product New England 1969–1982.

Percentage of Economic Growth by Activity 1980–1982[1]

Although transportation in Maine makes a relatively small contribution to the GSP, this segment of the economy had the strongest gain during the period. Strong gains were also made in communications, services, finance, insurance, real estate and trade.

Activity	Contribution to GSP in 1980 (in millions)	Contribution to GSP in 1982 (in millions)	Percent of Growth 80–82
Trade	$1,563	$ 1,800	+15.2%
Construction	480	448	-7.1%
Transportation	298	320	+7.4%
Manufacturing	2,584	2,918	+12.9%
Government	1,395	1,659	+18.9%
Communications & Public Utilities	441	549	+24.5%
Services	1,225	1,542	+25.9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1024	1,333	+30.2%
Agricultural Services, Farming, Forestry & Fisheries	254	234	-7.9%
Mining	13	11	-15.4%
GSP TOTAL:	$9,277	$10,815	+16.6%



[1]Maine State Planning Office, State Government Data Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Gross State Product New England 1969–1982.

Manufacturing

Maine's manufacturing industries demonstrated consistent growth during the six-year period from 1978 to 1983, posting an overall growth of more than 51 percent. While the state's traditionally strong industries—paper, leather, food and lumber—remain the largest segments, they have been outpaced in their percentage of growth by apparel, electronics, printing & publishing, metals, transportation equipment, and rubber & misc. plastic industries.

Summary of Manufacturing Activity, 1978–1983[1]

Total value, all manufactured products 1983: $8,418,000,000
Total value, all manufactured products 1978: $5,546,000,000
Overall growth 1978–1983: 51.8%

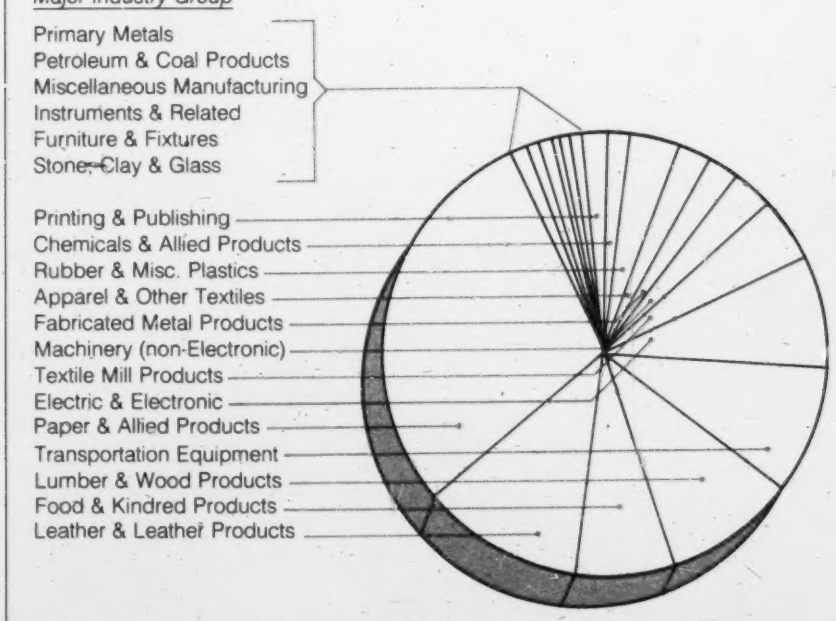
Major Industry Group	*1978 Value of products (in millions)*	*1983 Value of products (in millions)*	*Percent of Growth 1978–1983*
Food & Kindred Products	$ 716	$ 658	-8.1%
Textile Mill Products	328	359	+9.5%
Primary Metals	14	22	+57.1%
Petroleum & Coal Products	17	30	+76.5%
Stone, Clay & Glass	52	71	+36.5%
Leather & Leather Products	620	1,010	+62.9%
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	149	316	+112.1%
Lumber & Wood Products	570	875	+53.5%
Fabricated Metal Products	180	185	+2.8%
Furniture & Fixtures	25	39	+56.0%
Paper & Allied Products	1,811	2,682	+48.1%
Chemicals & Allied Products	108	106	-1.9%
Printing & Publishing	95	182	+91.6%
Machinery (non-Electronic)	199	241	+21.1%
Electric & Electronic	241	648	+168.9%
Instruments & Related	24	30	+25.0%
Apparel & Other Textiles	121	231	+90.9%
Transportation Equipment	255	710	+178.4%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	21	23	9.5%
TOTAL	$5,546	$8,418	51.8%

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research & Statistics Division.

Percent of Total Manufacturing by Activity 1983[1]

Maine's paper, leather and lumber & wood products industries remain the largest segments of the state's manufacturing activities. Substantial gains have been made in the electronics and transportation industries.

Major Industry Group	*1983 Value of Products (in millions)*	*Percent of Total*
Primary Metals	$ 22	.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	23	.3%
Petroleum & Coal Products	30	.4%
Instruments & Related	30	.4%
Furniture & Fixtures	39	.5%
Stone, Clay & Glass	71	.8%
Chemicals & Allied Products	106	1.3%
Printing & Publishing	182	2.2%
Fabricated Metal Products	185	2.2%
Apparel & Other Textiles	231	2.7%
Machinery (non-Electronic)	241	2.9%
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	316	3.8%
Textile Mill Products	360	4.3%
Electric & Electronic	648	7.7%
Food & Kindred Products	658	7.8%
Transportation Equipment	710	8.4%
Lumber & Wood Products	875	10.3%
Leather & Leather Products	1,010	11.9%
Paper & Allied Products	2,682	31.8%



[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research & Statistics Division.

Foreign Trade by Maine Manufacturers 1981[1]

In 1981 Maine's manufactured exports totaled $498 million, more than twice the 1977 level. Half of this increase stemmed from growth in paper products and electric equipment exports. Other sizable exports from the state were fabricated metal products, non-electric machinery, chemicals, lumber and food. Of the expanded manufacturing output generated between 1977 and 1981 in Maine, 13 percent—or $1 out of every $8—was due to export-related products.

Major Product Group	*Total Value ME Manufactured Products*	*Total Value ME Export-Related Manufactured Products*	*% of ME Export-Related Products to ME total Products*	*% of US Export-Related Products to total US Products*
Food & Kindred Products (20)	US $931.0	US $ 40.7	4.3%	6.4%
Textile Mill Products (22)	508.1	51.3	10.0%	10.9%
Apparel, other Textile Prod. (23)	250.6	4.6	1.8%	4.0%
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	932.6	89.8	9.6%	11.7%
Paper & Allied Products (26)	2,748.9	321.5	11.6%	12.5%
Printing & Publishing (27)	132.9	3.2	2.4%	3.0%
Chemicals, Allied Products (28)	70.4	37.5	53.2%	19.9%
Rubber, Misc. Plastic Prod. (30)	222.1	20.2	9.0%	11.4%
Leather, Leather Products (31)	890.4	64.3	7.2%	6.0%
Primary Metal Industries (33)	42.1	12.0	28.5%	19.3%
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	214.3	52.2	24.3%	12.4%
Non-Electrical Machinery (35)	380.5	59.2	15.5%	23.8%
Electric Machinery & Equipment (36)	405.4	122.2	30.1%	16.6%
Instruments, Related Products (38)	29.5	1.2	4.0%	18.9%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (39)	26.9	1.7	6.3%	10.6%

[1]1981 Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Capital Expenditures in Manufacturing[1]

In 1983, Maine's manufacturing industries invested more than $311.6 million in capital expenditures to build new structures, modernize existing buildings and purchase new machinery and equipment. Continued investment was projected in 1984 and 1985.

Industry	*Completed '83 (in millions)*	*Planned '84 (in millions)*	*Planned '85 (in millions)*
Food	$ 17.1	$ 27.5	$ 4.2
Textiles	9.7	6.8	2.5
Apparel	2.1	1.5	2.4
Lumber and Wood	35.6	29.4	21.7
Furniture	2.0	1.5	2.4
Paper	133.5	238.5	382.9
Printing and Publishing	6.8	7.0	4.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.7	4.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	.6	.5	0.0
Rubber and Plastics	12.1	13.2	9.6
Leather	11.3	5.6	2.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	5.7	1.5	1.6
Primary Metals	.8	6.3	11.1
Fabricated Metals	8.4	12.8	2.5
Non-electrical Machinery	12.9	18.2	16.8
Electrical Equipment	22.8	31.5	22.1
Transportation Equipment	25.5	26.4	16.4
Precision Instruments	.4	.7	.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	.7	.6	.2
Total Capital Expenditures	$312.3	434.2	508.1

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research & Statistics Division.

Industrial Parks & Buildings

The Maine State Development Office maintains a detailed file of industrial parks and available industrial buildings in the state. The computerized list of industrial parks is available upon request to interested parties. The list of available manufacturing buildings is also available upon request.

Industrial Parks

Maine presently has 57 industrial parks located in or near the state's major population and transportation centers. This represents a serious state-wide effort by local governments and private development organizations to encourage industrial growth in the state.

Location	Name	Nat. Gas	Water	Distance to RR Siding	Distance to Air Svc.	Avail. Acres	Average Price Per Acre
Auburn	Auburn-Lewiston Airpark		Pub.	X	X	124	$12,000
	Minot Avenue Ind. Park		Pub.		2 mi	17	9,000
Augusta	Augusta Business Park		Pub.	3 mi	3 mi	26	negotiable
Bangor	Ammo Industrial Park		Pvt.	X	2 mi	500	negotiable
	Hildreth Street Ind. Park		Pub.	X	1.5 mi	220	$10,000
	Bangor Int'l Cargo Distribution Park		Pub.	X	X	190	negotiable
	Bangor Int'l Air Park		Pub.	X	X	125	lease only
	Target Industrial Circle		Pub.	X	1 mi	60	$ 8,000
	Bomarc Industrial Park		Pub.		2 mi	70	negotiable
	Dowd Industrial Estates		Pub.	X	2 mi	40	$ 6,000
	Bangor Ind. Park & Annex		Pub.		.5 mi	25	$ 7,000
	Sylvan Industrial Park		Pub.		3 mi	15	negotiable
Brewer	East-West Industrial Park		Pub.	X	2 mi	65	$ 9,500
Biddeford	Airport Industrial Park	X	Pvt.	.2 mi	16 mi	8	$ 5,000
Brunswick	Brunswick Industrial Park		Pub.	X	25 mi	56	$10,000
Calais	Calais Industrial Park		Pub.	X	25 mi	55	negotiable
Caribou	Caribou Light Ind. Park		Pub.	1.5 mi	12 mi	20	$10,000
	Grimes Mill Industrial Park		Pvt.	X	15 mi	200	$ 5,000
Ellsworth	Ellsworth Industrial Park		Pvt.	X	10 mi	40	$ 1,500
Fort Fairfield	Cheney Grove Agri-Ind. Park		Pub.	X	11 mi	30	$ 3,000
	Industrial Park #2		Pvt.	X	7 mi	35	negotiable
Fort Kent	Fort Kent Industrial Park		Pub.	X	10 mi	24	$ 5,000
Gorham	Gorham Industrial Park	X	Pub.		8 mi	100	$17,424
Hermon	Freedom Park		Pub.	.5 mi	2 mi	120	negotiable
	Northern Maine Junction		Pub.	X	2 mi	130	negotiable
Houlton	Houlton Int'l Airport Park		Pub.	3 mi	X	600	$ 4,500
Kittery	Gateway Center		Pub.	.2 mi	50 mi	25	$25,000
Lewiston	Lewiston Industrial Park	X	Pub.	.2 mi	6 mi	117	$12,000
Limestone	Limestone Industrial Park		Pub.	X	11 mi	30	negotiable
Lincoln	Lincoln Industrial Park		Pub.	X	.2 mi	600	negotiable
Lisbon	Lisbon Industrial Park		Pub.	X	12 mi	39	negotiable
Machias	Machias Industrial Park		Pvt.	.5 mi	.5 mi	45	$ 3,500
Old Orchard Beach	Old Orchard Beach Light Industrial Park		Pub.	.15 mi	17 mi	65	$ 4,000
Old Town	Old Town Industrial Park		Pub.	10 mi	12 mi	20	$ 5,000

Location	Name	Nat. Gas	Water	Distance RR Siding	to Air Svc.	Avail. Acres	Average Price Per Acre
Oxford	Airways Industrial Park		Pub.	8 mi	22 mi	65	$ 540
Pittsfield	Pittsfield Industrial Park		Pub.	X	25 mi	50	$ 5,000
Portland	Stroudwater Estates	X	Pub.		.5 mi	100+	$45,000
	Airport Industrial Park	X	Pub.		X	25	$40,000
Presque Isle	Skyway Industrial Park		Pub.	.2 mi	.2 mi	450	$ 7,000
Rockland	Rockland Industrial Park		Pub.	.5 mi	3 mi	100	$ 4,500
Saco	Saco Industrial Park		Pub.	X	15 mi	34	$ 6,150
Sanford	Sanford Industrial Estates		Pub.	10 mi	35 mi	73	$12,000
	Adams Business Park		Pub.	7 mi	35 mi	70	$10,000
Scarborough	Scarborough Industrial Park	X	Pub.		8 mi	92	$17,424
Skowhegan	Skowhegan Industrial Park		Pub.		18 mi	25	negotiable
S. Portland	Maine Mall Industrial Park	X	Pub.	2 mi	2 mi	60	negotiable
Van Buren	Van Buren Industrial Park #1		Pub.	X	35 mi	9	negotiable
	Van Buren Industrial Park #2		Pub.		35 mi	35	negotiable
	Van Buren Industrial Park #3		Pub.	X	35 mi	43	negotiable
Waterville	Waterville Industrial Park		Pub.	1 mi	2 mi	65	negotiable
Wells	Wells Industrial Park	X	Pub.	X	6 mi	100+	$15,000
Westbrook	Five Star Industrial Park	X	Pub.		3 mi	40	$17,424
	Railroad Industrial Park	X	Pub.	X	6 mi	7	negotiable
	Col. Westbrook Executive Park	X	Pub.	X	.8 mi	42	43,560
Winslow	WED Industrial Park	X	Pub.	1 mi	5 mi	100	negotiable
Winthrop	Winthrop Industrial Park		Pub.	3 mi	12 mi	25	negotiable
Woolwich	Sagadahoc Bus. & Ind. Park		Pvt.		9 mi	114	negotiable

X = Located on site Pub. = Public Water Supply Pvt. = Private Water Supply

[1]The guidelines used to define an industrial park are as follows:

a. Ownership – the park must be owned by a municipality, area development group or private developer.

b. Zoning – it must be zoned for industrial use by the municipality. In municipalities without zoning, property owners must have protective covenants drawn and on file with SDO.

c. Water – the area must be connected to a municipal system or have a proven supply on the property.

d. Sewer – it must be connected to a municipal system or have an available discharge system approved by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

e. Power – must be available on the property.

f. Streets – it must have an existing road system or pre-engineered system accepted by the municipality.

Industrial Park Locations

Financial Programs

Business and industry seeking to expand or relocate in Maine may take advantage of a number of financial assistance programs. Information about all programs is available from the Maine State Development Office.

Finance Authority of Maine (FAME)

In 1983, the Maine Legislature consolidated all state-operated business financing programs into a single economic development agency--the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME). The programs offered by the agency are as follows:

Loan Guarantee Program

1. Mortgage Insurance Program

This program provides to qualifying businesses guaranteed loans (negotiated usually with Maine lending institutions and banks) for construction, modernization or expansion of plants, facilities and equipment. Up to a total of $7 million for industrial, manufacturing, fishing or agricultural projects; and up to $2.5 million for recreational projects is available. As much as 90% of the loan may be insured, provided the loan does not exceed 90% of the value of the real property, 75% of the value of machinery and equipment, and 80% of the value of documented fishing vessels.

2. Small Business Loan Guarantees

This program provides guarantees of loans up to $100,000 to individual Maine residents for business purposes, which will be guaranteed up to 85% by the State of Maine. Interest is dependent upon current market rates. The proposed new or existing business must be within the boundaries of Maine, and the bank or credit union which is processing the application must also be located within the state.

3. Veterans' Loans

This program enables eligible resident veterans to obtain business loans up to $200,000 from local lending institutions, which will be guaranteed up to 85% by the State of Maine. Interest is dependent upon current market rates.

4. Natural Resource Entrants Program

This program provides guarantees for both lender and seller sponsored loans for natural resource based enterprises. Applicants, together with spouses, must not exceed $100,000 in net worth. FAME guarantees up to 90% of the loan amount should the enterprise default or otherwise be unable to make payments. The maximum loan amount is $250,000. The FAME guarantee becomes effective when construction is complete and/or machinery is installed.

Industrial Development Bond Programs

1. Municipal Revenue Obligation Securities Program

Maine municipalities are empowered, with the approval of FAME, to issue tax exempt industrial revenue bonds (IRB's) to

finance any project authorized under the United States Internal Revenue Code, Section 103 (b), except retail stores, office space of less than 30,000 square feet, and office space in excess of 30,000 square feet in which less than one half of the employees occupying the square footage do not represent new jobs. The exemptions do not apply to the reconstruction, remodeling or rehabilitation of any existing building which is at least 50 years old to be used for commercial purposes such as retailing, business and professional office space, provided that the building is located in an existing commercial area and from which a substantial public benefit will result. Proceeds from municipal IRB's may be used for land, land improvements, labor materials, machinery, equipment, easements, financing charges, interest, engineering, legal services, surveys, cost estimates, and studies. The advantage of IRB financing lies in the relatively low borrowing rates it affords. Lending rates range between 65% and 75% of the prime lending rate. The specific rate is determined largely by four factors: the prime lending rate, the credit worthiness of the bond beneficiary, the size of the bond issue, and the past or future deposit relationships with the bond purchaser.

2. Revenue Obligation Securities Program

FAME is empowered to issue IRB's at the state level. The program operates essentially the same as the municipal program. However, the purchaser of a state-issued IRB may have a portion of that bond purchase (up to $7 million) guaranteed by the authority.

3. Umbrella Bond Program

This program makes loans up to a maximum amount of $1 million to individuals and small businesses with plans for establishing new or expanding existing industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, fishing or recreational ventures in Maine. Permanent financing for the construction of new facilities, the expansion or modernization of existing facilities, and the acquisition of equipment is available, providing the total project cost does not exceed $1.5 million. Use of loan proceeds must qualify as tax-exempt expenditures under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Maine Growth Program

The Maine Growth Program is an effort initiated by the Maine State Development Office to offer financial packaging assistance to viable small businesses in Maine. The program enables healthy, small businesses to obtain free of charge assistance in locating capital from state, federal and local sources for building new plants, expanding existing facilities, and purchasing new equipment. Initiated in 1983 as part of the Small Business Revitalization Program (SBR), the Maine program earned a second place rating from the National Development Council among the 20 states participating. In March of

1985, the program was further developed by obtaining the commitment of 29 banks to make available over $300 million for long-term expansion loans.

Jobs and Investment Tax Credit

Taxpayers, other than public utilities, who make an investment in Maine qualify for an investment tax credit if they invest at least $5 million in a taxable year which qualifies under the IRS Investment Credit provisions and increase wages in the same taxable year by $1.2 million. Meeting these conditions qualifies the taxpayer for a state income tax credit equal to the federal investment credit, but not to exceed $300,000 or the amount of tax otherwise due. The unused portion of a tax credit may be carried forward for a period of six years for a maximum seven-year tax credit of $2.1 million.

Revolving Loan Funds

Three Economic Development Districts in Maine presently administer revolving loan funds, established to assist in the financing of development projects within each district. Emphasis is on those projects which create jobs within the districts. Districts administering the programs are the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission, Caribou; the Eastern Maine Development Corporation, Bangor; and the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments, Auburn. Other development entities with access to business loan programs are the Lewiston/Auburn Economic Growth Council, Coastal Enterprises Incorporated, and some Maine communities.

Development Fund

As part of the 1985 Community Development Block Grant Small Cities Program, the State has set aside $750,000 for grants to communities to help finance development projects. Loans may be used to finance in whole or in part, land acquisition, construction of buildings, purchase equipment, working capital, support facilities, and other activities necessary or appropriate to carry out a development project. The Development Fund provides "gap financing" and should be regarded as a necessary financing compound of the prospective development deal.

Tax Increment Financing

Local governing bodies in Maine may designate areas within their municipalities as development districts in order to facilitate redevelopment activities. Public financing, usually in the form of bonds, is used to provide necessary public improvements, and developers obtain financing to carry out the major redevelopment. The public debt is retired with the increase in property taxes generated by the area's revaluation. The results are incentives for development, improved neighborhoods, and increased revenues to the community (after the public debt has been repaid).

Small Business Administration SBA 503	The Small Business Administration's 503 program stimulates growth and expansion of small business through a public-private partnership. The emphasis is on projects which create a meaningful number of jobs in ratio to the investment. Plant acquisition, construction, conversion or expansion projects qualify for financing which may include land acquisition, land improvements, purchase and/or remodelling of existing buildings, building construction or addition, leasehold improvements, and purchase and installation of machinery and equipment. Any type of small business is eligible as long as it is independently owned and operated, and not dominant in its field of operation. The small business must have a net worth of no more than $6 million, and have an average net income (after taxes) of no more than $2 million for the two preceding years. Projects in the $200,000 to $1.5 million range are generally preferred. An SBA 503 loan requires participation by a private sector first mortgage lender, a Certified Development Corporation and the SBA. The private sector first mortgage lender normally takes 50% of the project via a separate loan to the small business. The SBA finances up to 40% of the fixed assets (up to $500,000) by issuing a 100% guarantee for debentures of a Certified Community Development Corporation sold to the Federal Financing Bank. The Certified Development Corporation may finance 10% of the project with funds from a variety of potential sources, if the small business concern has no cash equity. Interest rates for the private sector first mortgage lender are fixed or variable depending on the lender and usually not over 3% of the prime lending rate. SBA rates are determined by the federal government's cost of acquiring funds, and are fixed at the time of closing. The SBA requires that at least one job be created for every $15,000 of debenture amount. Certified Development Corporation rates vary according to cost.
SBA 7A	The SBA 7A program makes direct, immediate participation and guaranteed loans for manufacturing, wholesaling, service, retailing, general construction and agricultural businesses which are independently owned and operated, not dominant in their field, and meet employment or sales standards developed by the SBA. SBA can guarantee bank loans up to $500,000. SBA can directly loan up to $150,000 when funds are available. Loans may be used for construction, conversion or expansion; purchase of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies or materials; and working capital. A maximum ceiling is also set by SBA under the guarantee program.
Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Technical Assistance grants under the EDA program may be made to non-profit corporations, districts or local government entities to pay for part of the cost of feasibility studies, pilot or demonstration projects, university centers, and comprehensive studies of how to combine natural, human and other resources in a variety of productive enterprises to benefit an entire area or

segment of the economy. Public Works and Development Facilities grants and loans are also available to qualifying state and local government units and non-profit corporations. Grants may be used to develop land and improvements to public works, public service, or development facility usage. Projects must directly or indirectly tend to improve the opportunities for successful establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial plants or facilities. Grant rates vary from 50% to 80% of the project costs.

Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG)

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's UDAG grants are awarded to localities with a stagnated economic climate—high unemployment, high poverty levels, and slow population and employment growth. UDAG grants are generally made to communities which reloan money to the private sector at flexible terms for eligible projects. Projects are judged on their impact on the community, the number of new jobs created, the effect on the local tax base, the necessity of UDAG funds to complete the project, and the amount of private sector participation. Most communities in Maine are eligible for UDAG's.

Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) is authorized to provide guarantees for private lenders making loans to legal entities or individuals in Maine cities and towns up to 50,000 population. No maximum loan amount is fixed by statute, but the FmHA guarantee may only be for up to 90% of the loan. Applicants must negotiate the loan size with private lenders prior to seeking an FmHA guarantee. Loans may be used for financing business and industrial construction, conversion, acquisition, and modernization; purchase and development of land, easements, equipment, facilities, leases, machinery, supplies or materials; and working capital and funds for fees and contingency charges. Fixed or variable interest rates are negotiated by the lender and the borrower, consistent with the market rate.

Maine Capital Corporation

The Maine Capital Corporation (MCC) is a private for-profit corporation designed to seek long-term investment opportunities in growing and healthy Maine businesses. The MCC is a licensed Small Business Investment Company under the Federal Small Business Act. By investing in stock and/or by lending money, the MCC is a source of growth funds for Maine companies which fit the SBA definition of "small concerns". The MCC investment will often supplement additional lending by banks and other sources. Investments of $50,000 or more will be considered; for projects involving more than $150,000 the MCC may form a syndicate with one or more other investors. Favored business types are producers of manufactured goods, services, and innovative distributors of goods and services.

Employee Education and Training Programs

A variety of employee education and training programs are offered in Maine, including the federally-sponsored Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program, the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and state-sponsored apprenticeship and vocational education programs. In addition, the Maine Job Service offers free job matching and recruitment services to both applicants and employers. Detailed information on all programs may be obtained from the Maine State Development Office.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Program

Industry in Maine can take advantage of training programs offered through the federal Job Training Partnership Act. JTPA programs are responsive to the needs of the private sector. JTPA programs include customized classroom training programs in which the costs of instructors, facilities and rental of equipment can be subsidized. There are no income subsidies for training participants, although small allowances can be made for non-living expenses such as child care and travel. The On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program allows employees of a company to receive specialized training at the work site. JTPA can underwrite up to 50% of the trainees wages during the training period. The length and type of training, as well as the costs to be assumed by JTPA and the employer are established in the contract. JTPA screens applicants, but the final hiring decision remains with the company. Trainees must meet eligibility requirements set by JTPA.

Apprenticeship Program

The Apprenticeship Program typically provides for the training of individuals in occupations requiring a wide and diverse range of skills. The program includes planned, daily on-the-job training under proper supervision, combined with technical studies in areas directly related to the trade. Most apprenticeship terms range from one to five years, with a period of at least 2,000 hours (one year) as the established minimum. There is no state or federal subsidy of apprenticeship training. The employer is responsible, with the assistance of the Maine State Apprenticeship and Training Council, for designing the schedule of work processes, and providing supervision and evaluation. Apprentices are generally paid on a progressive wage scale.

In addition, there are a variety of in-state training resources such as Vocational Rehabilitation, WEET, Veteran's Program, etc. that may benefit an employer. For more details, contact an SDO representative.

Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical Institutes

Maine's network of post-secondary school Vocational-Technical Institutes (VTI) offers a variety of specialized programs which help prepare Maine residents for jobs in business and industry. New training programs are continually added, and may be developed in conjunction with the special needs of a Maine industry. In addition, Maine has 25 vocational centers offering programs at the secondary school level. These centers and regions are located in Augusta, Bangor, Bath, Belfast, Biddeford, Bridgton, Brunswick, Calais, Caribou, Dexter, Ellsworth, Farmington, Houlton, Lewiston, Lincoln, Madawaska, Mexico, Norway, Portland, Presque Isle, Rockland, Sanford, Skowhegan, Waterville and Westbrook.

Name	*Location*	*Course Samples*
Central Maine VTI	Auburn	Automotive, Construction, Drafting, Electronics, Food Preparation, Graphic Arts, Practical Nursing
Eastern Maine VTI	Bangor	Automotive, Business Admin., Electronics, Food Service, Practical Nursing, Radiology, Refrigeration
Kennebec Valley VTI	Waterville/ Fairfield	Carpentry, Electronics Test Technician, Health, Marketing, Medical Assistant, Secretarial Sciences
Northern Maine VTI	Presque Isle	Accounting, Automotive, Computer Sciences, Masonry, Nursing
Southern Maine VTI	South Portland	Culinary Arts, Fire Technician, Law Enforcement, Marine Biology, Practical Nursing, Radiation Therapy
Washington County VTI	Calais	Boatbuilding, Commercial Fishing, Marine Mechanics, Welding, Wood Harvesting

Maine Job Service

The Maine Job Service, a Division of the Maine Department of Labor, offers a variety of *free* employment-related services to both job seekers and employers. The primary mission of the Job Service is to match people with jobs and this so-called labor exchange function is carried out at 19 locations throughout the State. Job Service has the largest applicant pool in the state with over 70,000 individuals with a wide variety of skills registering for work with this agency every year. In order to facilitate the matches between jobs and people, Job Service makes extensive use of computers for such systems as the Maine Job Bank, which instantaneously advertises an employer's job opening statewide and allows applicants to find out about the availability of all the jobs in the State by going into only one Job Service office. Job Service places a high priority on offering services that are extremely beneficial to employers. One of the ways this agency can assist employers with their hiring needs is to enter into an exclusive referral agreement whereby all the referrals for a particular company are handled by the local Job Service office. There are over 170 of Maine's largest employers that do all their hiring through the Job Service; this saves them a great deal of time and money. Another service that an employer can take advantage of is the Positive

Recruitment Program. This service is especially helpful to employers who wish to relocate to the State of Maine because they can use the Job Service to recruit the applicants they need, screen them according to the employer's qualifications and set up interviews in the Job Service office.

Job Service also administers the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program in this state, which is designed to provide incentives in the form of tax credits to employers for hiring applicants from targeted groups that are determined eligible by the Job Service.

Higher Education in Maine

Maine offers a unique variety of undergraduate and graduate education opportunities for individuals wishing to pursue careers in the liberal arts, business, engineering, law and specialized fields. Detailed information on programs and degrees offered can be obtained from the institutions.

Representative Universities, Colleges and Post-Secondary Schools

Institution	*Location*	*Enrollment*	*Degree Programs*
Andover College	Portland	902	Business
Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor	130	Divinity, Theology
Bates College	Lewiston	1,519	Liberal Arts
Beal College	Bangor	477	Business
Bowdoin College	Brunswick	1,399	Liberal Arts
Colby College	Waterville	1,696	Liberal Arts
College of the Atlantic	Bar Harbor	118	Ecology, Marine Science
Husson College	Bangor	1,502	Business, Nursing
Maine Maritime Academy	Castine	619	Mech. Engineering, Nautical Science
New England Bible College	Portland	32	Divinity
Portland School of Art	Portland	236	Visual Arts
St. Joseph's College	Windham	498	Business, Pre-Med
Thomas College	Waterville	832	Business, Management
Unity College	Unity	283	Environmental Sciences
University of Maine System:	Augusta	3,368	Liberal Arts, Fine Arts
	Farmington	2,140	Education, Engineering,
	Fort Kent	661	Sciences, Forestry
	Machias	820	Business and Management
	Orono	11,180	Medical Sciences
	Presque Isle	1,210	
	Portland	8,166	
University of Maine Law School	Portland	222	Law
University of New England	Biddeford	981	Business, Sciences, Pre-Med
Westbrook College	Portland	1,138	Liberal Arts, Business, Health Services

Universities and Colleges Offering Post-Graduate Degrees

Institution	*Location*	*Programs*	*Degree*
Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor	Divinity	Masters
		Theology	
Husson College	Bangor	Business	Masters
Thomas College	Waterville	Business	Masters
Univ. of N.E.	Biddeford	Medicine	Doctorate
Univ. of Maine	Augusta	Business & Public Admin.	Masters
	Orono	Arts & Science	Masters, PhD
		Business	Masters
		Education	Masters, PhD
		Engineering	Masters, PhD
		Life Sciences	Masters, PhD
		Forest & Resources	Masters, PhD
		Individual Curriculum	PhD
	Portland	Business	Masters
		Education	Masters
		Law	Doctorate

State Taxes

The major tax contributions to Maine's general revenues in 1984 were the sales and use tax and the state's income tax. Maine's corporate income tax, one of the lowest in the Northeast, constituted only 6.4% of the state's total general tax revenues in 1984.

General Revenue Sources, 1984[1]

Tax	Amount of Contribution	Percent of Total
Inheritance & Estate Tax	$ 13,271,292	1.6%
Property Taxes	15,449,908	1.9%
Cigarette Tax	28,602,170	3.5%
Business and Special Industry Tax	44,507,138	5.5%
Corporate Income Tax	52,152,054	6.4%
Gasoline, Motor Carrier and Fuel Use Tax	82,434,796	10.1%
Individual Income Tax	262,072,459	32.2%
Sales and Use Tax	315,547,476	38.8%
TOTAL	$814,037,293	100.00%

Business Related Taxes[1]

The principal state and local taxes applicable to business property are outlined below:

Corporate Income Tax:[1]

Although Maine's corporate income tax is based on federal taxable income, there are certain modifications. The rate is 3.5% of Maine net income for the first $25,000; $875 plus 7.93% of the excess over $25,000 but not more than $75,000; $4,840 plus 8.33% of the excess over $75,000 but not more than $250,000; and $19,417 plus 8.93% of the excess over $250,000. For the corporation doing business within and without Maine, the next income represents that portion of the total taxable income of the corporation and its affiliates apportioned or allocated to Maine on the basis of a three-factor formula involving payroll, property and sales. Corporations are required to file estimated tax returns. To the extent it affects Maine taxable income, corporations, as well as individuals, are allowed to utilize a net operating loss deduction consistent with federal income tax treatment. Unincorporated business income is taxed directly to the owner of the business under Maine's personal income tax. This tax conforms to the federal income tax system. Rates range from one percent on the first $2,000 to 10 percent on taxable income of $25,000 or more for a single individual.

Property Tax[1]

In 1985, the statewide average property tax rate was $17.53 per thousand dollars of fair market value. There is no personal property tax on business inventories, including industrial inventories and stock-in-trade. Property tax rates for all Maine municipalities are listed in the Counties, Cities and Towns section of this booklet.

[1]Maine Department of Finance and Administration, Bureau of Taxation.

Corporate Filing Fees[1]	The principal requirements are articles of incorporation for domestic corporations—filing fee minimum: $60; maximum depends on par value of authorized stock or no par stock shall have an assumed par value of $10 per share for the purpose of calculating the fee. The application fee for foreign corporations to do business in Maine is $100; annual report $30.
Retail Sales and Use Taxes[1]	The sales tax rate is 5% of the sale price of tangible personal property sold within the state for use or consumption; rental charged for transient living quarters; and charges for telephone and telegraph service. The use tax is levied at a rate of 5% on items purchased outside the state for use in Maine.
Sales and Use Tax Exemptions[1]	Exemptions are: new and used machinery and equipment used for production or research; water and air pollution facilities if certified by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection; food items for home consumption; coal, oil, gas or wood used for domestic heating; ships stores used in interstate commerce; publications issued at least every three months; medicines by physician's prescription; various agricultural products as seed and feeds; bait for commercial fisheries, turbojet fuel used for international flights; depreciable machinery and equipment for use by commercial farmers and fishermen; and fish ladders in conjunction with hydroelectric development.
Employment Security[2]	Initially, a new employer is assessed a state contribution rate based on the past average rate for all employers but not less than 1 percent nor more than 3 percent. The rate applies to the first $7,000 of wages paid to each employee during the calendar year. After at least 24 months of experience, an employer is assigned a rate ranging from 0.5 percent to 6.5 percent. The actual rate assigned depends upon the employer's past experience with unemployment and the rate schedule in effect which is determined annually based on such factors as cost rates, wage levels, and available reserves.

[1]Maine Department of Finance and Administration, Bureau of Taxation.
[2]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis & Research

Business Tax Comparisons for the New England States

The following tables compare the impact of major business taxes on three representative firms—small, mid-sized, and large—in the six New England States. The comparison does not include all taxes a firm may incur. However, it does provide an accurate description of the relative tax liabilities of the representative firms in each of the six states.

Characteristics of Representative Firms: (a)

	Small	*Mid-Sized*	*Large*
Value of Par-Value shares (b)	$166,500	$ 5,554,539	$ 42,831,000
Number of Shares	1,665	98,608	8,566,200
Taxable Income (c)	18,000	360,000	3,600,000
Number of Employees	20	600	4,000
Taxable Net Worth (d)	94,500	1,889,930	23,275,000
Value of Property & Equip.	116,375	2,327,500	23,275,500
Gross Sales (e)	500,000	10,000,000	100,000,000

(a) The firms are assumed to be beginning operations and incorporating in each state. The choice of characteristics is arbitrary, but they are realistic assumptions of representative business.
(b) Par-value stock is stock that is fixed at a certain monetary value.
(c) The net income of the corporation is assumed to be the corporation's taxable income. In most states the net income is the taxable income of the corporation under the federal income tax law, or that portion of such income allocated or apportioned to a state in the case of a corporation doing business both in and outside a particular state.
(d) The taxable net worth of a corporation is the corporation's total taxable assets minus the corporation's total liabilities.
(e) The gross sales of a corporation is the firm's total receipts.

Small-Sized Corporation Comparison (a)

State	*Organization Fee (b)*	*Annual Report Filing Fee (c)*	*Corp. Income Tax (d)*	*Employment Security Tax (e)*	*Property Tax (f)*	*Total*
ME	$ 70.00	$30.00	$ 630.00	$5,320.00	$1,931.83	$ 7,981.83
NH	400.00	60.00	1,634.40	4,900.00	2,385.69	9,380.09
MA	150.00	70.00	1,745.10	5,320.00	2,571.89	9,856.99
CT	50.00	35.00	2,520.00	5,935.60	2,692.92	11,233.52
VT	300.00	NA	1,176.00	8,960.00	1,943.46	12,379.46
RI	110.00	15.00	1,620.00	9,752.00	2,397.33	13,894.33

Mid-Sized Corporation Comparison (a)

State	*Organization Fee*	*Annual Report Filing Fee*	*Corp. Income Tax*	*Employment Security Tax*	*Property Tax*	*Total*
ME	$ 450.00	$30.00	$29,240.50	$159,600.00	$38,636.50	$227,957.00
NH	6,054.54	60.00	32,688.00	147,000.00	47,713.75	233,516.29
MA	2,777.00	70.00	34,901.82	159,600.00	51,437.75	248,786.57
CT	493.00	35.00	50,400.00	178,068.00	53,858.35	282,854.35
VT	3,277.27	NA	30,480.00	268,800.00	38,869.25	341,426.52
RI	523.00	15.00	28,800.00	292,560.00	47,946.50	369,844.50

Large Corporation Comparison (a)

State	Organi-zation Fee (b)	Annual Report Filing Fee (c)	Corp. Income Tax (d)	Employment Security Tax (e)	Property Tax (f)	Total
ME	$ 1,610.00	$30.00	$318,572.50	$1,064,000.00	$386,373.30	$1,770,585.80
NH	43,331.00	60.00	326,880.00	980,000.00	477,147.75	1,827,418.80
MA	21,415.00	70.00	360,395.00	1,064,000.00	514,388.55	1,960,268.50
CT	17,132.00	35.00	504,000.00	1,187,120.00	538,595.07	2,246,882.10
VT	21,915.50	NA	322,080.00	1,792,000.00	388,700.85	2,524,696.40
RI	17,162.00	15.00	288,000.00	1,950,400.00	479,475.30	2,735,052.30

(a) The source for the tax information is the State Tax Guide, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1985. Employment Security tax figures came from the Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research. Sales tax is the only significant business tax not included. The impact of sales tax varied widely, depending upon the type and operating characteristics of individual firms.

(b) Organizational fees are paid by a corporation at the beginning of its business life. The fee allows the firm to be incorporated and transact business within the state.

(c) An annual fee paid, usually to the Secretary of State, upon filing the corporation's annual report. In all New England states, except Vermont, the fee is based upon a flat rate and is not dependent upon business size or profitability.

(d) In five states (ME, NH, RI, CT, VT), the corporate income tax is an annual tax imposed on a corporation based on the business transactions of the firm. In MA a corporate excise tax is based on the net worth of the firm, the net income of the firm, and a surcharge is applied. Individual states' corporate income tax credits and depreciation allowances are not considered in the comparison. It should be noted they may have a significant impact on taxable income and, therefore, on income tax liability.

(e) The employment security tax employed was the most likely 1985 rate for new industry which does not acquire assets from a predecessor. The calculations assume that all employees earn at least the taxable wage base in effect for that state. In the case of Connecticut, the amounts shown include a federal loan repayment tax as well as a special assessment for interest due on unrepaid federal loans.

(f) The property tax evaluation is based on the 1983, tabulated Effective Tax Rate or the full value tax rate.

The Labor Force

The Maine workforce contributes daily to the success of the state's business and industry. Maine men and women have an unusually low turnover rate, and an exceptional labor-management relations record. Wages in Maine are highly competitive with those in other states. The Maine State Development Office is able to furnish complete, detailed statistics about Maine's labor force on request.

Civilian labor force estimates for Maine Labor Market Areas, Annual Average 1984[1]

Labor Market Area*	Civilian Labor Force	Resident Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate %
Augusta	31,090	29,260	1,830	5.9
Bangor SMSA	46,200	43,900	2,300	5.0
Bath-Brunswick	26,420	25,200	1,220	4.6
Belfast	11,250	10,010	1,240	11.0
Biddeford	23,750	22,350	1,400	5.9
Boothbay Hbr-Wiscasset	9,110	8,530	580	6.4
Calais-Eastport	16,140	14,760	1,380	8.6
Caribou-Presque Isle	22,170	19,730	2,440	11.0
Central Penobscot	4,220	4,000	220	5.2
Dover-Foxcroft	6,740	6,290	450	6.7
Ellsworth	22,810	21,430	1,380	6.0
Farmington	13,420	12,350	1,070	8.0
Fort Kent-Allagash	6,140	5,620	520	8.5
Greenville	1,640	1,530	110	6.7
Houlton	5,590	5,170	420	7.5
Kittery-York	22,650	22,010	640	2.8
Lewiston-Auburn SMSA	43,300	39,200	3,100	7.3
Lincoln-Howland	6,150	5,800	350	5.7
Livermore Falls	3,780	3,380	400	10.6
Madawaska-Van Buren	4,590	4,160	430	9.4
Millinocket-East Millinocket	5,450	5,230	220	4.0
Norway-Paris	9,310	8,520	790	8.5
Patten-Island Falls	2,690	2,520	170	6.3
Portland SMSA	100,200	99,100	4,100	4.0
Rockland	19,230	18,060	1,170	6.1
Rumford	9,880	9,090	790	8.0
Sanford	13,170	12,340	830	6.3
Sebago Lakes Region	9,690	9,220	470	4.9
Skowhegan	22,940	20,730	1,910	8.4
Southwest Penobscot	8,480	7,620	860	10.1
Waterville	22,410	21,100	1,310	5.8

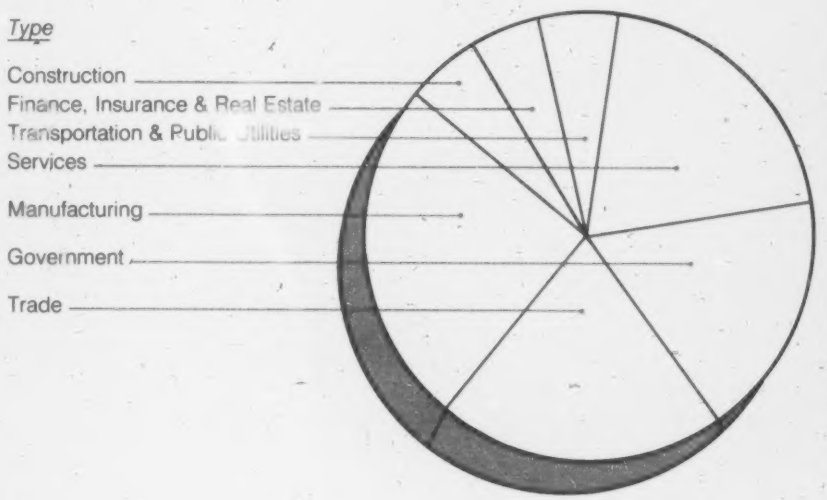
*The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, defines a Labor Market Area as a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence.

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1984.

Sources of Nonagricultural Employment, 1984[1]

Manufacturing, trade, government and services are the four largest employers in Maine. In 1984, the four employment areas accounted for more than 86% of all Maine nonagricultural workers.

Type	*Total Employed*	*Percent of Total*
Mining	200	*
Transportation and Public Utilities	19,300	4.3
Contract Construction	19,400	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	19,600	4.4
Government	84,000	18.9
Services	90,500	20.3
Trade	102,100	22.9
Manufacturing	110,400	24.8
TOTAL	445,500	100.00



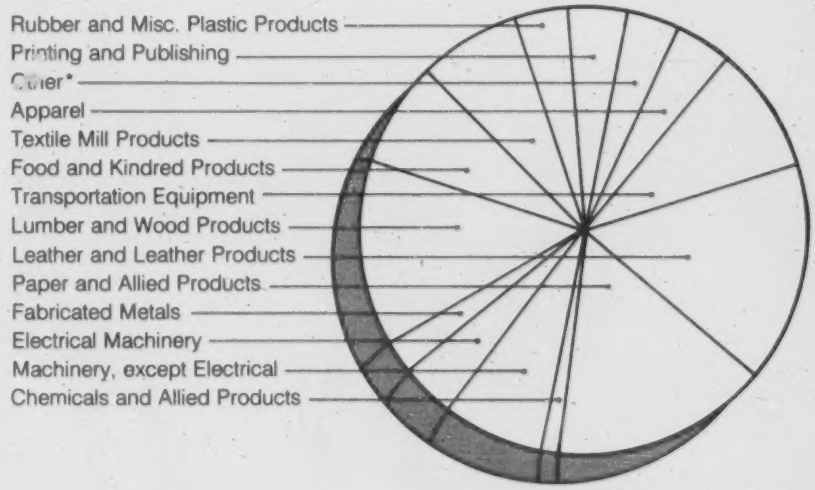
*Less than one half of one percent.

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1984.

Manufacturing Employment by Activity 1984[1]

The two largest sources of employment in the manufacturing sector are the paper and leather products industries.

Industry	*Total Employed*	*Percent of Total*
Chemicals and Allied Products	900	.8
Fabricated Metals	3,300	2.9
Rubber and Misc. Plastic	4,000	3.6
Electrical Machinery	4,100	3.7
Other*	4,400	4.0
Printing and Publishing	4,500	4.1
Apparel	4,800	4.4
Textile Mill Products	7,100	6.4
Food and Kindred Products	8,000	7.3
Machinery, except Electrical	9,300	8.4
Transportation Equipment	9,600	8.7
Lumber and Wood Products	14,000	12.7
Paper and Allied Products	18,200	16.5
Leather and Leather Products	18,200	16.5
TOTAL	110,400	100.0



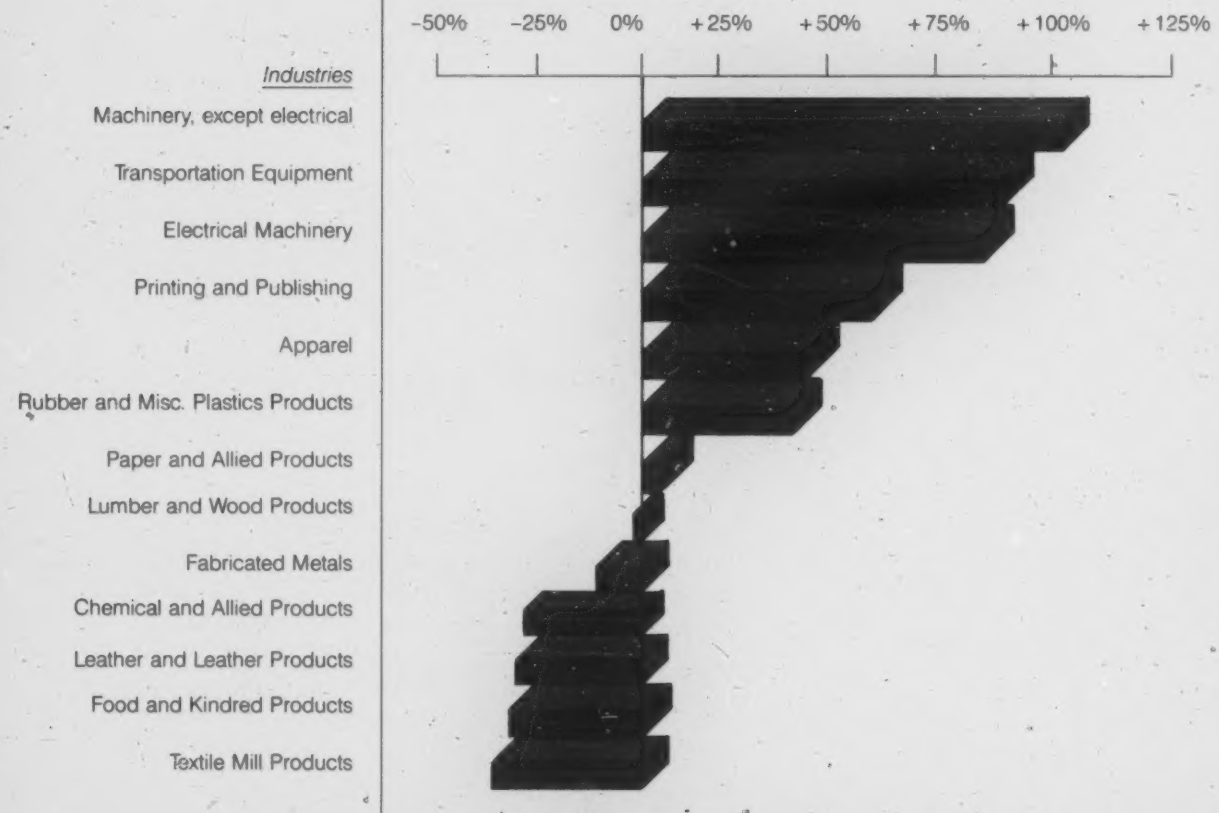
*Other includes: furniture; instruments; stone, clay, and glass; petroleum; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1984.

Manufacturing Employment Trends 1970–1984[1]

Employment trends in the manufacturing sector for the period 1970 to 1984 show that four industries—machinery, except electrical, transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and printing and publishing—have created the greatest number of new jobs in Maine. The following chart shows the percentage change in number of workers from 1970 to 1984 in 13 selected industries.

Industries	*Percentage change in number of workers*
Machinery, except electrical	100.6
Transportation Equipment	92.4
Electrical Machinery	88.1
Printing and Publishing	56.4
Apparel	42.5
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	38.9
Paper and Allied Products	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	-1.6
Fabricated Metals	-10.9
Chemical and Allied Products	-28.1
Leather and Leather Products	-29.6
Food and Kindred Products	-30.5
Textile Mill Products	-34.9



[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages 1970 and 1984.

Union Membership

In the seven-year period 1978 to 1984, the percentage of union membership for all Maine workers dropped from 18.1% in 1978 to 16.6% in 1984. Union membership in Maine's private industries consistently declined during the period, going from 16.8% in 1978 to 14.1% in 1984. Increases in union membership in the public sector (state and local government) offset the private industry decline.

Union Membership—All Workers, 1978–1984[1]

Year	Total Labor Force (thousands)	Union Membership	Membership as % of total Labor Force
1978	454	82,096	18.1%
1979	463	83,661	18.1%
1980	468	84,750	18.1%
1981	472	86,908	18.4%
1982	472	84,200	17.8%
1983	489	*	*
1984	518	86,140	16.6%

Private Industry Union Membership 1978–1984[1]

Year	Nonfarm Employment (thousands)	Members	% Membership
1978	324	54,557	16.8%
1979	333	53,862	16.2%
1980	335	54,504	16.3%
1981	337	53,553	15.9%
1982	333	50,218	15.1%
1983	342	*	*
1984	362	51,198	14.1%

Union Membership by Industry, 1983[2]

Industry	Number Employed	Number Union Members	Percentage
Food & Kindred Products	8,276	1,799	21.74%
Textile & Mill Products	6,792	2,652	39.05%
Apparel	4,823	2,890	59.92%
Lumber & Wood Products	13,271	2,992	22.55%
Furniture & Fixtures	899	55	6.12%
Paper & Allied Products	17,971	12,546	69.81%
Printing & Publishing	4,248	893	21.02%
Chemicals & Allied Products	936	182	19.44%
Petroleum Refining & Related	217	131	60.37%
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	3,746	0	0.00%
Leather & Leather Products	20,623	981	4.76%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1,072	22	2.05%
Primary Metals	377	240	63.66%
Fabricated Metals	3,154	1,024	32.47%
Machinery, except Electrical	3,672	234	6.37%
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	8,640	80	.93%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	777	0	0.00%
Instruments	616	0	0.00%
Transportation Equipment	9,898	5,588	56.46%

[1]Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Local Area, Unemployment Statistics Program (LAVS), Augusta, Maine, 1978–1984. Information for 1983 is not available.
[2]Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Division of Research and Statistics, Augusta, Maine, 1982.

Work Stoppages[1]

Generally, Maine has a better labor relations record than the nation as a whole. On average for the 13-year period 1972–1984, Maine has a much lower percentage of workers idle and less lost work time than the entire U.S.

	Percent of Workers Idle		*Days Idle as Percent Of Estimated Work Times*	
Year	*U.S.*	*MAINE*	*U.S.*	*MAINE*
1972	2.3%	0.1%	.15%	.01%
1973	2.9	0.8	.14	.03
1974	3.5	0.3	.24	.02
1975	2.2	0.3	.16	.03
1976	3.0	1.7	.19	.15
1977	2.8	0.9	.17	.10
1978	1.9	2.2	.17	.39
1979	1.6	1.0	.15	.11
1980*	0.8	1.2	.14	.21
1981	0.7	0.8	.11	.01
1982	0.7	0.05	.04	.01
1983	0.9	1.0	.08	.08
1984	0.4	0.4	.04	.02

*Beginning in 1980, data for U.S. pertained to work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers; previously, work stoppages of 6 or more workers were reported. All Maine data pertains to work stoppages involving 6 or more workers.

Wages

As of January, 1985, the minimum wage in Maine is $3.45 per hour for most workers. The minimum wage will be increased to $3.55 per hour as of January, 1986 and then to $3.65 as of January, 1987. Farm workers are exempt. The Maine minimum wage is subject to changes in the Federal wage rate. The following chart shows comparative hourly earnings by major manufacturing industries for Maine and the United States.

Average Hourly Earnings[2]

SIC	*Industry*	*Maine*	*U.S.*
20	Food & Kindred Products	$ 6.46	$ 8.41
22	Textile Mill Products	6.13	6.46
24	Lumber & Wood Products	7.57	7.99
31	Leather & Leather Products	5.80	5.70
26	Paper & Allied Products	11.62	10.44
27	Printing & Publishing	7.82	9.39
36	Electrical Mach./Electronic Equipment	7.56	8.99
37	Transportation Equipment	10.84	12.19
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	7.70	11.11
30	Rubber & Misc. Plastics	6.64	8.27
34	Fabricated Metal Products	7.93	9.36
35	Machinery, except Electrical	8.36	9.96

1984 Wage per hour U.S. Production worker: $9.15
1984 Wage per hour ME production worker: $8.05

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, unpublished data, ES-228 Report of Work Stoppages, Augusta, Maine, 1972–1984.
[2]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Hours and Earnings of Production Workers Employed in Manufacturing, Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1984.

Transportation

Located on the edge of the richest market in the world—Montreal to Washington—Maine businesses quickly transport goods via overland, rail, air and sea routes.

Highways

Maine is the largest state in New England, with a land area roughly matching the total of all other New England states combined. Crossing this vast area are more than 32,000 miles of highways. Interstate 95 (including the Maine Turnpike) is a major north-south route connecting Kittery in the south with Houlton in northern Maine. U.S. Route 1, from Kittery to Calais (Canadian border), is a major connecting artery for communities along the Maine coast. More than 3,400 licensed carriers provide interstate overland service to points in New England and the Atlantic seaboard. Another 475 trucking firms provide service within the state.

Railways

With more than 1,513 track miles, Maine's railroad system offers both interstate and international freight connections. Railroads serving the state include Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National, Boston & Maine, Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, Aroostook Valley Railroad, and the Portland Terminal Company. Three companies—Bangor & Aroostook, Maine Central and Canadian Pacific—operate 85% of the network.

Seaports

Natural, deep-water seaports are among Maine's many natural assets. These seaports serve as highly efficient cargo ports, moving goods in and out of the state and the nation.

Bucksport

The Port of Bucksport is located 20 miles north of Penobscot River and approximately 6½ miles north of Fort Point. The river channel from Fort Point to the dock has a controlling depth of 17 feet at mean low water. The docking facility, with a depth of 36 feet at MLW alongside, is the Sprague Energy Company dock which handles primarily liquid cargoes. Oil supplies, including aircraft jet fuels for the Bangor International Airport, are delivered to the 410-foot dock.

Eastport

The easternmost port in the United States, the Port of Eastport is a natural deep water port with a controlling depth of more than 100 feet in the main channel. The docking facility is a wide publicly-owned "L" shaped pier 420 feet long with a depth of 40 feet at MLW alongside. A freezer plant and considerable outside storage are available. The port handles substantial tonnages of wood pulp, lumber and other forest products. In addition, a publicly-owned fish pier is available to provide convenient off-loading for Atlantic catches. The fish pier will also provide protection for the cargo facility pier.

Winterport

Located 26 miles north of Penobscot River, the Port of Winterport features a 400,000 cubic-foot freezer warehouse with four separate, individually temperature controlled rooms from –10 to 55 degrees F. A warehouse is located on the 270 foot dock. Mean low water depth alongside the dock is 25 feet. Typical prpducts stored and shipped from Winterport are frozen poultry, meats, potatoes, blueberries and fish; as well as fresh seed and table potatoes.

Portland

The Port of Portland, encompassing both the cities of Portland and South Portland, is a landlocked harbor just 3½ miles from open ocean. This natural deep water, ice-free port has a controlling depth of 45 feet MLW in the main channel. The inner harbor depth is 35 feet MLW, and has a 2½ mile circumference. Petroleum activities, marinas and boat yards are concentrated on the South Portland side of the harbor, while cargo, ferries, fishing facilities, and other commercial activities are located on the Portland side. Major truck and international cargo is shipped in and out of the harbor, including wood products, chemicals, furniture, machinery, packaged fish products, household goods, and finished paper products. A large publicly owned fish pier is available. The new Bath Iron Works ship repair drydock is also located on the Portland side of the harbor. The Merrill Industries Marine Terminal is a privately owned and operated dry cargo facility. The terminal's 900′ x 35′ MLW berth with 600′ marginal wharf, has bulk handling capabilities and is designed to accommodate break bulk, containerized, and roll on/roll off cargoes.

Searsport

The Port of Searsport is located on Penobscot Bay, 20 miles from Bangor. The harbor covers an area of two by three miles with excellent sheltered anchorage on its westerly side. The depth of the harbor at MLW is 35 feet. Two major port facilities are located here. The 800-foot Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Pier handles a variety of cargoes including petroleum, and forest and agricultural products such as newsprint and dimensional lumber. Cargoes can be off-loaded or loaded directly from or to railroad cars or trucks. Four warehouses are available for import or export use. The 614-foot Sprague Energy pier handles bulk cargoes, including salt, coal, gypsum, potash, bauxite, liquid chemicals and petroleum.

Sears Island

Directly across from the Port of Searsport, a major new cargo pier facility and industrial park is being constructed on Sears Island. Developed as part of the state's economic development program as approved by the voters of Maine, the Sears Island facility will feature modern container handling facilities and break-bulk handling capacity. Emphasis is on potential user groups of heavy machinery, equipment assembly and manufacturing, and agricultural products. A full spectrum of forest products storage and shipment facilities is also included. When completed, the port will be one of the largest cargo port-industrial park complexes in the Eastern U.S.

Airports

Maine has 44 commercial airports which provide service to Maine businesses. Bangor International Airport has the distinction of being the location of the U.S. airport closest to the vast European market. The Bangor facility includes a 25-acre foreign trade zone and has seasonal transatlantic cargo flights to Amsterdam, Zurich and London. The modern Portland International Jetport was the site of a $6 million expansion in 1982, resulting in improved cargo and expanded passenger facilities. It now provides a direct business connection to most major U.S. cities through expanded flights and new airlines. Both the Portland and Bangor airports consistently receive outstanding "dependability factors" for flights arriving and departing. Bangor's rating is 97%; Portland's is 95%.

Passenger Airports

Location	*Airport*	*Airline(s)*
Auburn	Auburn-Lewiston Airport	Bar Harbor Airways
Augusta	Augusta State Airport	Bar Harbor Airways
Bangor	Bangor International Airport	Delta
		United
		Bar Harbor Airways
Portland	Portland International Jetport	Delta
		United
		People Express
		Bar Harbor Airways
		Ransome Airlines
Presque Isle	Northern Maine Regional Airport	Bar Harbor Airways
Rockland	Knox County Airport	Bar Harbor Airways
Trenton	Hancock County-Bar Harbor Airport	Bar Harbor Airways
Waterville	Robert LaFleur Municipal Airport	Bar Harbor Airways

Energy Resources

While the nation as a whole has suffered from recent energy crises, Maine has assumed a leadership role in its effort to achieve energy self-sufficiency. The low cost of electricity, and the plentiful supplies and low cost of wood help make Maine attractive to energy-conscious businesses.

Electricity

Maine is not solely dependent upon foreign oil as a source for generation of electricity. As the following chart shows, the installed power generating capacity in Maine in 1983 was 2.39 million kilowatts. More than one-half of the capacity is derived from hydroelectric and nuclear sources.

Electric Power Generating Capacity 1983[1]

Type	*Kilowatts*
Hydroelectric Plants	370,000
Steam Plants (conventional)	1,069,000
(nuclear)	864,000
Gas Turbine	35,000
Internal Combustion	34,000
Total	2,372,000

Typical Northeastern U.S. Industrial Electricity Costs 1985[2]

In Maine, the typical industrial electric bill for 5,000 KWD and 2,500,000 KWH is considerably lower than in other states in the Northeast corridor. The typical Maine industry generally has the lowest energy bills in New England.

Company	*Typical Industrial Cost 1985 5,000 KWD/2,500,000 KWH)*
Central Maine Power (*Maine*)	$125,279
New York State Electric & Gas (NY)	140,752
Niagara Mohawk Power (NY)	142,227
Rochester Gas & Electric (NY)	153,462
Massachusetts Electric (MA)	157,741
Public Service of New Hampshire (NH)	158,557
Public Service Electric & Gas (NJ)	160,622
Northeast Utilities (CT)	169,708
Central Vermont Public Service (VT)	173,297
Commonwealth Electric (MA)	191,441
Boston Edison (MA)	195,645
Orange & Rockland (NY)	197,841
Eastern Utilities Assoc. (MA)	201,122
Central Hudson Gas & Electric (NY)	207,974
United Illuminating (CT)	218,592
Consolidated Edison (NY)	235,362
Long Island Lighting (NY)	235,636

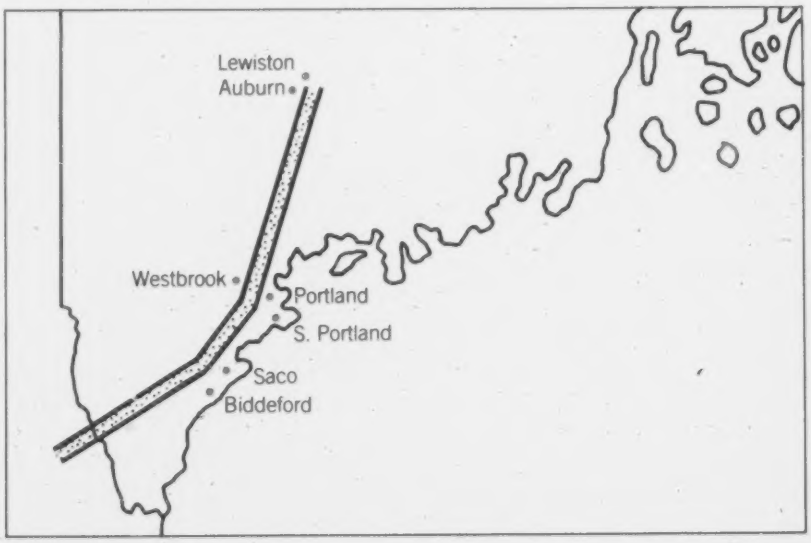
[1]Electric Council of New England.
[2]Central Maine Power Company, January 1985.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is currently available in most major central and southern industrial areas.

Industrial Availability:

Lewiston-Auburn
Portland-South Portland
Westbrook
Saco-Biddeford



Energy Costs

More and more Maine businesses are investigating the use of wood for both heating and for applications in a variety of manufacturing processes. Projections indicate that cost of coal, electricity and wood will increase less dramatically than oil or natural gas.

Projected Industrial Energy Costs in Maine, 1985–2000[1]

	Year			
Fuel	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Distillate Oil ($/gal) 163.6%	.93	1.30	2.10	2.10
Residual Oil ($/barrel)	25.00	40.00	65.00	65.00
Natural Gas ($/ccf)	7.50	10.00	16.00	16.00
Coal ($/ton)	60.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
Wood ($/cord)	15.20	25.00	30.00	30.00
Electricity (¢/KWH)	5.0	7.4	9.70	10.00

[1]Maine Office of Energy Resources, May 1985.

Forest Resources

Maine is well known for its vast timberland area, both from a recreational and economic viewpoint. With more than 17.6 million acres of forested lands, this resource encompasses about 8.9% of Maine's total land area, the highest percentage of any state. Some 76 species of trees (14 softwood and 57 hardwood) flourish in Maine. Principal commercial hardwoods include Ash, Hard Maple, White and Yellow Birch, Beech and Oak. Principal commercial softwoods include White Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, Spruce and Fir. Principal manufactured products include paper, lumber, wood paneling, particle board shingles, building supplies, wooden containers, matches, toothpicks, furniture, and wooden toys. Approximately 3.5 million cords of pulpwood, 1.5 million cords of lumber and 1.0 million cords of fuelwood are harvested annually in the state.

Species:	*Net Volume* Growing Stock Trees on Timberland by Species 1982 (cubic feet in millions)*	*Average Annual Net Changes of Growing Stock Volume on Timberland by Species 1971 to 1981 (cubic feet in thousands)*
Softwoods:		
Balsam Fir	4,031.8	-92,530
Spruce	5,779.9	21,767
Northern White Cedar	1,701.2	48,054
Hemlock	1,314.7	13,246
Pine	1,804.0	24,096
Tamarack	115.1	-1,517
Other Softwoods	11.6	-268
Total Softwoods:	14,758.3	12,848
Hardwoods:		
Sugar Maple	1,309.0	4,456
Yellow Birch	920.8	7,020
Beech	629.7	-3,771
Aspen	1,327.1	48,843
Paper Birch	1,130.8	22,515
White Ash	244.1	2,528
Oak	16.9	7,615
Other Hardwoods	2,459.4	7,347
Total Hardwoods:	8,037.8	96,553
Total all species:	22,796.1	109,401

*Net volume equals gross volume, less deduction for cull.

[1]Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Forest Statistics for Maine, 1971 and 1982.*

Environmental Protection

Maine's environmental laws have proven to be highly compatible with industrial development. Concern for maintaining the state's unique environment for present and future generations resulted in the enactment of environmental protection legislation by the late 1960's, well ahead of most states. Thus, Maine had a head start on environmental improvement and protection, and has had 20 years to make the permitting process more efficient. Nearly 90 percent of all site location applications are now decided within 60 days. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Public Assistance works with new and expanding businesses to secure appropriate permits. The permitting process is streamlined if a development is located within one of Maine's environmentally-approved industrial parks.

Site Location Law

Commercial and industrial developments are regulated by the site location law administered by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). This law is intended to protect the state against haphazard development which could cause irreparable damage to the environment. A permit is needed if over 20 acres of land are being developed; if a building or series of buildings of over 60,000 sq. ft. are built; if three acres of land are stripped and not revegetated, and if there is a subdivision. Any industrial or commercial development must meet state standards for water and air pollution control, solid waste disposal, and control of offensive odors. In addition, the DEP will review provisions for traffic movement, suitable soil types, and protection of the natural environment. Permits may also be required by a municipality.

Air Quality Control

The DEP has established reasonable ambient air quality standards and emission standards. Ambient air quality standards concern particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidant, hydrocarbon and nitrogen dioxide. Any person intending to discharge air contaminants into the ambient air must obtain an emission license from the DEP.

Water Quality Control

Maine has established standards for the classification of river, fresh surface waters and tidal water. A waste discharge license must be obtained from DEP before discharging pollutants into the waters of Maine. A license will be granted only when the DEP is satisfied that the discharge in question will not lower the present classification of the particular body of water, and that the discharge is receiving the best practicable treatment. The requirements of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency are nearly identical to those of Maine.

Municipal Shoreland Ordinances

All Maine's cities and towns have local zoning and subdivision ordinances governing the usage of shorelands. Shoreland areas are defined as lands within 250 feet of the normal high water mark of any pond, river or salt water body.

Hazardous Waste Control

The Board of Environmental Protection has adopted minimum regulations and standards which apply to the generators of hazardous waste, the licensing of hazardous waste transporters, licensing of hazardous waste facilities, and hazardous waste manifest requirements. Any business or individual who may be generating or otherwise handling hazardous waste materials should contact the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Hazardous Waste, as early in the planning process as possible.

The Maine Lifestyle

Maine is a four-season state with a healthy, invigorating climate. Each of the seasons has its own special beauty. The U.S. Weather Bureau calls Maine's climate "most ideal." Smog-free air and moderate temperatures are highly conducive to productive labor and are a principal factor in Maine's all-season vacation and travel industry. With one of the most comfortable statewide summer climates in the continental United States, temperatures average 70°F. In winter, temperatures average 22°F, but prolonged cold spells are rare. Annual precipitation in Maine averages 43 inches. Snow rarely falls until mid-December with average snowfall 60 to 90 inches. Snowfall is higher in the northern inland sections, a plus for the state's many ski resorts.

Climatic Data for Selected Cities[1]

	Caribou					Portland				
	Temp.				Snowfall AVG # Days	Temp.				Snowfall AVG # Days
	MAX	MIN	AVG	Precip.	Over 1"	MAX	MIN	AVG	Precip.	Over 1"
Jan.	20	2	11	2.0	6	31	12	22	3.4	4
Feb.	23	3	13	2.1	6	33	13	23	3.5	4
Mar.	33	14	24	2.2	5	41	23	32	3.6	3
Apr.	46	28	37	2.4	3	53	33	43	3.3	1
May	60	39	50	3.0	*	64	42	53	3.3	*
June	70	49	60	3.4	0	73	51	62	3.1	0
July	76	54	65	4.0	0	79	57	68	2.6	0
Aug.	73	52	62	3.8	0	78	55	66	2.6	0
Sep.	65	43	54	3.5	0	70	47	59	3.1	0
Oct.	53	35	44	3.3	1	60	38	49	3.3	*
Nov.	38	25	31	3.5	3	43	30	39	4.9	1
Dec.	24	8	16	2.6	6	35	16	26	4.1	4
YEAR	48	29	39	35.8	31	55	35	45	40.8	18

*, Less than ½ day

Recreational Opportunities

The Maine lifestyle is tied closely to the land. From the famous rocky coastline, to its crystal clear lakes and spectacular mountains, Maine offers unlimited recreational opportunities. Topographically, Maine is essentially a broad plateau sloping from the northern end of the Appalachian Mountains in the west to the Atlantic Coast.

General Information

Forested lands: 17 million acres
Rivers and streams: 5,100
Coastline: 3,478 miles
Islands: 3,000
Lakes and ponds: 2,993 square miles

[1]The Climate Advisor, United States National Climate Center. Based upon readings collected over many years.

State Parks and Beaches

Name	Location	Features
Aroostook State Park	Presque Isle	Camping, Boating, Bathing
Bradbury Mountain State Park	Pownal	Hiking, Picnicking
Camden Hills State Park	Camden	Camping, Hiking
Cobscook Bay State Park	Dennysville	Fishing, Camping, Hiking
Crescent Beach State Park	Cape Elizabeth	Bathing, Picnicking
Damariscotta Lake State Park	Jefferson	Bathing, Fishing
Ferry Beach State Park	Saco	Bathing, Fishing
Fort Point State Park	Stockton Springs	Fishing, Picnicking
Grafton Notch State Park	Upton & Newry	Fishing, Hiking
Holbrook Island Sanctuary	Brooksville	Hiking, Nature Study
Lake St. George State Park	Liberty	Bathing, Fishing, Camping
Lamoine State Park	Lamoine	Fishing, Camping, Boating
Lily Bay S.P. (Moosehead Lake)	Beaver Cove	Bathing, Camping, Fishing
Moose Point State Park	Searsport	Picnicking on Penobscot Bay
Mount Blue State Park	Weld	Bathing, Camping, Fishing
Peacock Beach State Park	Richmond	Bathing, Picnicking
Peaks-Kenny State Park	Dover-Foxcroft	Bathing, Fishing
Popham Beach State Park	Phippsburg	Bathing, Fishing
Quoddy Head State Park	Lubec	Easternmost Point in U.S.
Range Ponds State Park	Poland	Bathing, Boating, Fishing
Rangeley Lake State Park	Rangeley	Bathing, Fishing, Camping
Reid State Park	Georgetown	Bathing, Fishing, Camping
Roque Bluffs	Roque Bluffs	Bathing, Fishing
Scarborough Beach	Scarborough	Swimming, Fishing
Sebago Lake State Park	Naples	Bathing, Camping, Fishing
Swan Lake	Swanville	Camping, Bathing, Fishing
Two Lights State Park	Cape Elizabeth	Fishing, Picnicking
Warren Island State Park	Islesboro	Fishing, Camping, Hiking
Wolf Neck State Park	Freeport	Hiking, Cross-Country Ski

Public Wilderness Areas

Name	Location	Features
Allagash Wilderness Waterway	Aroostook & Piscataquis Cos.	Famed 92-mile canoe camper's paradise
Baxter State Park	Millinocket	Mt. Katahdin, 200,000 acres
The Bigelow Preserve	New Portland	30,000 acres, Flagstaff Lake
Gardner-Deboulie	Township 15	20,000 acres, hiking trails
Gero Island	Chesuncook	Accessible by water only
The Mahoosucs	Riley Twp.	3,500-ft mountains, hiking
Scraggly Lake	Township 7	10,000 acres, fishing, hiking

National Parks & Wildlife Areas

Name	Location	Features
Acadia National Park	Bar Harbor	Camping, ocean panoramas
Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park	Mattawamkeag	Hiking, camping, canoeing
Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge	Calais	22,000-acre conservation area
White Mountain Nat'l Forest	Bethel	Camping, hiking, picnicking
Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge	Wells	2,500-acre conservation area

Ski Areas

Name	Location	Features
Big Rock	Mars Hill	8 trails, 3 lifts
Camden Snow Bowl	Camden	9 trails, night skiing
Eaton Mountain	Skowhegan	10 trails, open slope
Lost Valley	Auburn	12 trails, night skiing
Mount Abram	Bethel	12 miles of trails
Pleasant Mountain	Bridgton	21 trails, 5 open slopes
Saddleback Mountain	Rangeley	40 trails, touring
Sugarloaf USA	Carrabassett Valley	56 trails, gondola, touring
Sunday River	Newry	23 trails, novice to expert
Squaw Mountain	Greenville	20 miles of trails, touring

Culture and the Arts

Maine's outdoor activities are complemented by more than 600 cultural and artistic organizations and facilities which have a dramatic impact on the state's economy.

Representative Museums and Historical Sites

Name	Location
Fort McClary	Kittery
John Paul Jones Memorial	Kittery
Old Gaol Museum	York
York Institute Museum	Saco
Seashore Trolley Museum	Kennebunkport
Museum of Art of Ogunquit	Ogunquit
Joan Whitney Payson Gallery of Art	Portland
Portland Museum of Art	Portland
Wadsworth-Longfellow House	Portland
Albert Church Brown Library	China
Bowdoin College Museum of Art	Brunswick
Maine Maritime Museum	Bath
Fort Edgecomb	Edgecomb
Fort Popham	Phippsburg
Boothbay Railway Museum	Boothbay Harbor
Colonial Pemaquid Restoration	Pemaquid Beach
Montpelier	Thomaston
Old Conway House	Camden
William A. Farnsworth Art Museum	Rockland
Owls Head Transportation Museum	Rockland
Bates College Treat Gallery	Lewiston
Blaine House, Governor's Residence	Augusta
Maine State Museum	Augusta
Colby College Museum of Art	Waterville
Fort Halifax	Winslow
Fort George	Castine
Bangor Historical Society	Bangor
Fort Machias	Machiasport
Stanwood Homestead	Ellsworth
Fort Knox	Prospect
Penobscot Marine Museum	Searsport
Fort Pownall	Stockton Springs
Blacksmith Shop Museum	Dover-Foxcroft
Fort Kent	Fort Kent
The Arnold Trail	Fort Popham to Canada Border
Lumberman's Museum	Patten
Nylander Museum	Caribou

Cultural Centers and Organizations

Name	*Location*
Ogunquit Playhouse	Ogunquit
Saco River Concert Association	Saco
Portland Concert Association	Portland
Portland Symphony Orchestra	Portland
Portland Performing Arts Center	Portland
Portland Stage Company	Portland
Ram Island Dance Company	Portland
Children's Theatre of Maine	Portland
Portland String Quartet	Portland
The Portland Players	South Portland
Maine Festival of the Arts	Brunswick
Brunswick Music Theatre	Brunswick
Bowdoin Summer Music Festival	Brunswick
Le Centre d'Heritage	Lewiston
LPL Plus APL	Lewiston-Auburn
Performing Arts Center at Bath	Bath
Boothbay Region Arts Council	Boothbay
Bay Chamber Concerts	Camden
Camden Shakespeare Company	Camden
The Theatre at Monmouth	Monmouth
Forum-A	Augusta
Bar Harbor Festival	Bar Harbor
Blue Hill Chamber Concerts	Blue Hill
Arcady Chamber Players	Blue Hill
Kneisel Hall	Blue Hill
Fox Island Concerts	Vinalhaven
Pierre Monteux Memorial Domaine School	Hancock
Hancock County Auditorium	Ellsworth
Stage Front	Machias
Machias Bay Chamber Concerts	Machias
Bangor Symphony Orchestra	Bangor
Lakewood Theatre	Skowhegan
Rangeley Friends of the Performing Arts	Rangeley
Valley Patrons of the Arts	Ft. Kent-Presque Isle

Maine Taxable Sales, 1984[1]

1984 Sales in Millions

Store-Type Group / Economic District	Building Supply	Food Stores	General Merchandise	Other Retail	Automobile Transportation	Restaurant & Lodging	Total Consumer Sales
York	71.7	52.6	84.9	65.7	121.1	136.9	532.9
Cumberland	163.9	95.6	306.6	184.3	270.6	169.8	1,190.8
Androscoggin	81.9	63.9	145.7	62.6	157.0	82.7	593.8
Kennebec	86.5	67.1	148.5	60.4	176.8	72.7	612.0
Mid-Coast*	79.8	57.6	104.2	49.2	125.9	87.5	504.2
Eastern Maine*	44.6	41.6	46.2	28.9	64.3	54.1	279.8
Penobscot	88.3	75.8	191.6	63.8	216.0	92.8	728.3
Northern Maine	34.5	32.4	70.5	24.5	82.1	32.2	276.2
Out of State[2]*	49.4	2.8	65.7	69.6	175.9	8.9	372.2
State Total*	700.6	489.6	1,163.9	608.9	1,389.7	737.5	5,090.1

*Defined by County

[1]Source: Maine State Planning Office, Maine Retail Sales Quarterly Report, April, 1985.
[2]Reported by companies outside the state that volunteer retail sales information.

Androscoggin County

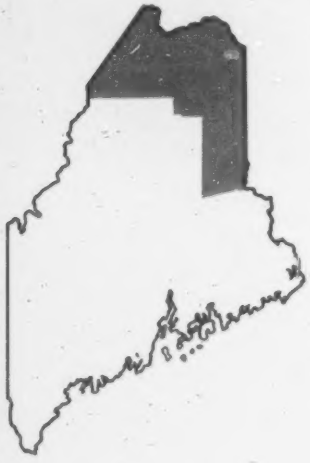
Area: 459 square miles
Incorporated: 1854
County Seat: Auburn

County Population:	1960	1970	1980		1983[1]
	86,312	91,279	99,657		99,981

	Population				1984 Effective[2] Property Tax
Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1983	Rate
Auburn	24,449	24,151	23,138	22,590	$23.02
Durham	1,086	1,264	2,074	2,190	16.91
Greene	1,225	1,772	3,037	3,148	13.26
Leeds	807	1,031	1,463	1,549	13.33
Lewiston	40,804	41,779	40,481	39,961	24.07
Lisbon	5,042	6,544	8,769	9,382	19.29
Livermore	1,363	1,610	1,826	1,760	10.63
Livermore Falls	3,343	3,450	3,572	3,445	21.72
Mechanic Falls	2,195	2,193	2,616	2,714	21.86
Minot	780	919	1,631	1,354	12.79
Poland	1,537	2,015	3,578	3,929	13.90
Sabattus	1,302	1,681	3,081	3,302	16.36
Turner	1,890	2,246	3,539	3,754	13.10
Wales	488	624	862	903	15.05

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Aroostook County



Area: 6,453 square miles
Incorporated: 1839
County Seat: Houlton
County Population: 1960 106,064; 1970 94,078; 1980 91,331; 1983[1] 89,545

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Allagash	557	456	448	430	$14.02
Amity	206	156	168	163	11.28
Ashland	1,980	1,761	1,865	1,878	18.77
Bancroft	94	53	61	61	14.30
Benedicta	200	177	225	236	20.27
Blaine	945	903	922	886	22.61
Bridgewater	999	895	742	709	17.74
Caribou	12,464	10,419	9,916	9,734	24.59
Cary Plantation	208	184	229	234	14.64
Castle Hill	554	519	509	501	12.00
Caswell Plantation	853	693	586	548	11.67
Chapman	376	328	406	392	11.70
Crystal	285	281	349	339	11.17
Cyr Plantation	233	155	147	140	14.14
Dyer Brook	180	165	275	270	1.64
E Plantation	9	18	55	53	20.20
Eagle Lake	1,138	908	1,019	939	14.89
Easton	1,389	1,305	1,305	1,268	18.75
Fort Fairfield	5,876	4,859	4,376	4,210	23.78
Fort Kent	4,761	4,575	4,826	4,667	20.36
Frenchville	1,421	1,375	1,450	1,389	19.13
Garfield Plantation	89	104	107	100	3.63
Glenwood Plantation	35	9	7	7	10.91
Grand Isle	978	797	719	651	19.74
Hamlin	374	357	340	313	9.91
Hammond	94	73	73	72	12.13
Haynesville	187	147	169	172	15.01
Hersey	106	81	67	68	11.82
Hodgdon	926	933	1,084	1,078	16.70
Houlton	8,289	8,111	6,766	6,586	25.57
Island Falls	1,600	913	981	976	13.91
Limestone	13,102	10,360	8,719	9,483	18.83
Linneus	607	608	752	754	14.83
Littleton	1,001	958	1,009	987	17.68
Ludlow	274	259	403	382	12.71
Macwahoc Plantation	165	126	126	124	11.44
Madawaska	5,507	5,585	5,282	4,866	19.06
Mapleton	1,514	1,598	1,895	1,870	14.17
Mars Hill	2,062	1,875	1,892	1,856	22.96
Masardis	408	317	328	324	20.63
Merrill	337	271	285	275	16.61
Monticello	1,109	1,072	950	913	13.70
Moro Plantation	49	25	30	31	14.73
Nashville Plantation	30	50	48	44	3.13
New Canada	288	300	269	258	12.70

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
New Limerick	394	427	513	505	$ 8.09
New Sweden	713	639	737	691	18.47
Oakfield	848	836	847	839	16.77
Orient	124	83	97	97	12.92
Oxbow Plantation	137	92	85	80	15.17
Perham	512	436	437	436	15.44
Portage Lake	458	477	562	524	14.08
Presque Isle	12,886	11,452	11,172	11,060	23.27
Reed Plantation	325	273	274	279	14.79
St. Agatha	1,137	868	1,035	960	16.67
St. Francis	1,058	811	839	805	14.43
St. John Plantation	407	377	322	307	11.40
Sherman	1,034	949	1,021	1,032	17.63
Smyrna	331	318	354	346	8.46
Stockholm	649	388	319	305	18.34
Van Buren	4,679	3,971	3,557	3,344	22.83
Wade	220	255	285	273	17.75
Wallagrass Plantation	818	617	653	614	12.97
Washburn	2,083	1,914	2,028	1,995	20.06
Westfield	569	517	647	631	16.71
Westmanland	46	52	53	55	5.11
Weston	202	162	155	153	13.10
Winterville Plantation	215	164	235	228	9.10
Woodland	1,372	1,218	1,369	1,323	17.82

Cumberland County

Area: 853 square miles
Incorporated: 1760
County Seat: Portland
County Population:

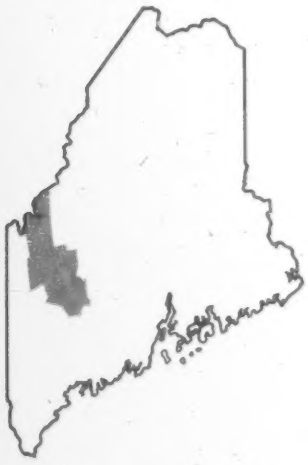
1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
182,751	192,528	215,789	220,767

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Baldwin	773	878	1,140	1,231	$12.32
Bridgton	2,707	2,967	3,528	4,087	16.05
Brunswick	15,797	16,195	17,366	17,947	18.00
Cape Elizabeth	5,505	7,873	7,838	7,865	20.24
Casco	947	1,256	2,243	2,470	12.13
Cumberland	2,765	4,096	5,284	5,267	16.25
Falmouth	5,976	6,291	6,853	6,733	18.61
Freeport	4,055	4,781	5,863	6,117	17.79
Gorham	5,767	7,839	10,101	10,336	16.76
Gray	2,184	2,939	4,344	4,760	14.65
Harpswell	2,032	2,552	3,796	3,914	11.04
Harrison	1,014	1,045	1,667	1,994	15.11
Naples	735	956	1,833	1,950	12.27
New Gloucester	3,047	2,811	3,180	3,488	17.08
North Yarmouth	1,140	1,383	1,919	2,038	13.48

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Portland	72,566	65,116	61,572	61,401	$ 26.01
Pownal	778	800	1,189	1,275	14.43
Raymond	732	1,328	2,251	2,461	11.05
Scarborough	6,418	7,845	11,347	10,934	16.08
Sebago	546	708	974	1,035	13.31
South Portland	22,788	23,267	22,712	22,747	20.15
Standish	2,095	3,122	5,946	6,367	11.83
Westbrook	13,820	14,444	14,976	14,974	22.21
Windham	4,498	6,593	11,282	12,388	15.80
Yarmouth	3,517	4,854	6,585	6,988	15.62

Franklin County



Area: 1,789 square miles
Incorporated: 1838
County Seat: Farmington
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
20,069	22,444	27,098	28,294

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Avon	436	495	475	474	$ 9.75
Carrabassett Valley	11	11	107	146	7.73
Carthage	370	354	438	434	14.76
Chesterville	505	643	869	905	16.66
Coplin Plantation	40	50	111	116	10.93
Dallas Plantation	77	105	146	151	13.15
Eustis	666	595	582	612	13.87
Farmington	5,001	5,657	6,730	6,827	18.00
Industry	262	347	563	588	14.17
Jay	3,247	3,954	5,080	5,355	9.28
Kingfield	864	877	1,083	1,119	14.76
Madrid	108	107	178	183	15.13
New Sharon	712	725	969	1,047	16.57
New Vineyard	357	444	607	650	13.58
Phillips	1,021	979	1,092	1,155	18.90
Rangeley	1,087	941	1,023	1,063	17.44
Rangeley Plantation	39	52	69	66	6.55
Sandy River Plantation	54	73	50	48	4.48
Strong	976	1,132	1,506	1,580	18.63
Temple	314	367	518	526	18.92
Weld	348	360	435	439	14.72
Wilton	3,274	3,802	4,382	4,363	18.25

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Hancock County

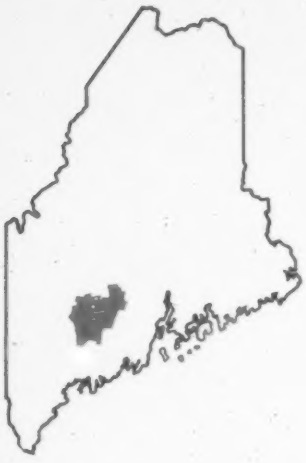
Area: 1,522 square miles
Incorporated: 1789
County Seat: Ellsworth
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
32,293	34,590	41,781	42,951

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Amherst	168	148	203	213	$13.10
Aurora	75	72	110	115	11.51
Bar Harbor	3,807	3,716	4,124	4,028	16.58
Blue Hill	1,270	1,367	1,644	1,731	13.19
Brooklin	525	598	619	647	8.17
Brooksville	603	673	753	780	13.04
Bucksport	3,456	3,756	4,345	4,399	15.69
Castine	824	1,080	1,304	1,337	13.62
Cranberry Isles	181	186	198	198	8.06
Dedham	438	522	841	905	12.76
Deer Isle	1,129	1,211	1,492	1,574	12.39
Eastbrook	63	188	262	275	13.07
Ellsworth	4,444	4,603	5,197	5,400	18.51
Franklin	627	708	979	1,039	13.99
Frenchboro	57	56	43	45	19.45
Gouldsboro	1,100	1,310	1,574	1,635	11.22
Great Pond	58	43	45	45	14.68
Hancock	806	1,070	1,409	1,490	10.76
Lamoine	484	615	953	1,009	10.04
Mariaville	144	108	168	175	12.29
Mount Desert	1,663	1,659	2,063	2,025	11.62
Orland	1,195	1,307	1,645	1,649	11.91
Osborn	36	33	47	50	11.42
Otis	100	123	307	323	11.43
Penobscot	706	786	1,104	1,088	11.89
Sedgwick	574	578	795	844	12.00
Sorrento	196	199	276	284	7.88
Southwest Harbor	1,480	1,657	1,855	1,835	17.29
Stonington	1,408	1,291	1,273	1,347	14.88
Sullivan	709	824	967	1,016	15.70
Surry	574	623	894	934	13.65
Swan's Island	402	323	337	361	12.39
Tremont	1,044	1,003	1,222	1,206	13.53
Trenton	375	392	718	772	10.62
Verona	435	437	559	549	11.03
Waltham	153	167	186	203	12.89
Winter Harbor	756	1,028	1,120	1,256	13.23

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Kennebec County



Area: 879 square miles
Incorporated: 1799
County Seat: Augusta (State Capital)

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
	89,150	95,306	109,889	111,144

	Population				1984 Effective[2] Property Tax
Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1983	Rate
Albion	974	1,056	1,551	1,648	$11.54
Augusta	21,680	21,945	21,819	21,505	22.43
Belgrade	1,102	1,302	2,043	2,141	12.67
Benton	1,521	1,729	2,188	2,286	11.73
Chelsea	1,893	2,154	2,522	2,491	13.75
China	1,561	1,850	2,918	3,108	12.45
Clinton	1,729	1,971	2,696	2,859	16.48
Farmingdale	1,941	2,423	2,535	2,423	13.41
Fayette	328	477	812	875	18.62
Gardiner	6,649	6,685	6,485	6,582	22.03
Hallowell	3,169	2,814	2,502	2,364	20.66
Litchfield	1,101	1,222	1,954	2,137	14.20
Manchester	1,068	1,331	1,949	2,099	16.65
Monmouth	1,884	2,062	2,888	3,130	16.88
Mount Vernon	596	680	1,021	1,095	15.88
Oakland	3,075	3,535	5,162	5,439	16.35
Pittston	1,311	1,617	2,267	2,236	11.18
Randolph	1,724	1,741	1,834	1,845	12.58
Readfield	1,029	1,258	1,943	2,023	16.10
Rome	367	362	627	662	11.43
Sidney	988	1,319	2,052	2,169	10.51
Vassalboro	2,446	2,618	3,410	3,571	15.67
Vienna	160	205	454	478	19.36
Waterville	18,695	18,192	17,779	17,032	22.85
Wayne	498	577	680	738	14.35
West Gardiner	1,144	1,435	2,113	2,278	11.51
Windsor	878	1,097	1,702	1,793	9.48
Winslow	5,891	7,290	8,057	8,048	18.12
Winthrop	3,537	4,355	5,889	6,051	17.96

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Knox County

Area: 374 square miles
Incorporated: 1860
County Seat: Rockland
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
28,575	29,013	32,941	33,867

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Appleton	672	628	818	882	$13.80
Camden	3,988	4,115	4,584	4,546	16.60
Cushing	479	522	795	811	11.17
Friendship	806	834	1,000	1,027	10.87
Hope	525	500	730	774	11.83
Isle Au Haut	68	45	57	61	14.83
Matinicus I. Plantation	100	90	66	71	11.92
North Haven	384	399	373	376	12.60
Owl's Head	994	1,281	1,633	1,660	11.07
Rockland	8,769	8,505	7,919	8,073	26.11
Rockport	1,893	2,067	2,749	2,812	15.26
St. George	1,588	1,639	1,948	1,989	12.28
South Thomaston	732	831	1,064	1,104	13.60
Thomaston	2,780	2,646	2,900	3,013	24.34
Union	1,196	1,189	1,569	1,667	12.10
Vinalhaven	1,273	1,135	1,211	1,234	12.53
Warren	1,675	1,864	2,566	2,738	12.06
Washington	636	723	954	1,029	11.64

Lincoln County

Area: 457 square miles
Incorporated: 1760
County Seat: Wiscasset
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
18,497	20,537	25,691	27,173

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Alna	347	315	425	458	$11.25
Boothbay	1,617	1,814	2,308	2,398	16.13
Boothbay Harbor	2,252	2,320	2,207	2,208	13.78
Bremen	438	454	598	605	11.32
Bristol	1,441	1,721	2,095	2,147	9.18
Damariscotta	1,093	1,264	1,493	1,591	13.96
Dresden	766	787	998	1,092	13.29
Edgecomb	453	549	841	911	11.99
Jefferson	1,048	1,242	1,616	1,723	11.11
Monhegan Plantation	65	44	109	114	12.00
Newcastle	1,101	1,076	1,227	1,300	13.77
Nobleboro	679	850	1,154	1,219	11.56
Somerville	254	215	377	425	9.67
South Bristol	610	802	800	834	6.35
Southport	416	473	598	605	7.88

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Waldoboro	2,882	3,146	3,985	4,282	$13.53
Westport	133	228	420	462	8.17
Whitefield	1,068	1,131	1,606	1,733	12.99
Wiscasset	1,800	2,244	2,832	3,066	16.72

Oxford County

Area: 2,023 square miles
Incorporated: 1805
County Seat: Paris
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
44,345	43,457	48,968	49,312

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Andover	762	791	850	902	$ 9.85
Bethel	2,408	2,220	2,340	2,314	18.06
Brownfield	538	478	767	828	15.40
Buckfield	982	929	1,333	1,404	16.29
Byron	108	132	114	120	17.65
Canton	728	742	831	805	16.46
Denmark	376	397	672	710	11.74
Dixfield	2,323	2,188	2,389	2,282	20.01
Fryeburg	1,874	2,208	2,715	2,820	14.83
Gilead	130	153	191	203	14.54
Greenwood	601	610	653	655	19.11
Hanover	240	275	256	247	12.96
Hartford	325	312	480	477	18.58
Hebron	465	532	665	719	12.15
Hiram	699	686	1,067	1,126	14.60
Lincoln Plantation	99	60	50	53	8.53
Lovell	588	607	767	805	11.90
Magalloway Plantation	50	75	79	85	10.09
Mexico	5,043	4,309	3,698	3,473	25.58
Newry	260	208	235	252	11.41
Norway	3,733	3,595	4,042	4,254	17.04
Otisfield	549	589	897	965	13.30
Oxford	1,658	1,892	3,143	3,383	13.45
Paris	3,601	3,739	4,168	4,296	14.56
Peru	1,229	1,345	1,564	1,535	13.64
Porter	975	1,115	1,222	1,291	12.55
Roxbury	344	271	373	384	19.80
Rumford	10,005	9,363	8,287	7,544	19.14
Stoneham	180	160	204	208	12.57
Stow	108	109	186	199	16.23
Sumner	481	525	613	609	18.46
Sweden	119	119	163	171	15.32
Upton	35	54	66	67	10.57
Waterford	834	760	951	1,100	13.09
West Paris	1,050	1,171	1,390	1,426	17.07
Woodstock	930	1,005	1,087	1,066	20.12

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Penobscot County

Area: 3,258 square miles
Incorporated: 1816
County Seat: Bangor
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
126,346	125,393	137,015	137,911

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Alton	303	340	468	481	$14.81
Bangor	38,912	33,168	31,643	32,351	25.32
Bradford	690	569	889	960	13.76
Bradley	95	1,010	1,149	1,174	15.89
Brewer	9,009	9,300	9,010	8,536	24.32
Carroll Plantation	147	132	175	178	10.93
Charleston	750	909	1,037	1,125	18.29
Chester	261	255	434	431	16.43
Clifton	227	233	462	473	10.90
Corinna	1,895	1,700	1,887	1,990	16.56
Corinth	1,138	1,212	1,711	1,852	12.02
Dexter	3,951	3,725	4,286	4,559	19.81
Dixmont	551	559	812	876	13.13
Drew Plantation	43	32	57	54	17.41
East Millinocket	2,392	2,567	2,372	2,282	18.70
Eddington	958	1,359	1,769	1,840	12.76
Edinburg	19	67	126	128	11.95
Enfield	1,098	1,148	1,397	1,423	14.67
Etna	486	526	758	821	11.44
Exeter	707	663	823	881	15.49
Garland	568	596	731	770	19.13
Glenburn	965	1,196	2,319	2,539	16.98
Greenbush	565	591	1,064	1,099	14.51
Greenfield	100	117	194	196	14.28
Hampden	4,583	4,693	5,250	5,189	18.97
Hermon	2,087	2,376	3,170	3,119	14.67
Holden	1,375	1,841	2,554	2,634	14.74
Howland	1,326	1,468	1,601	1,600	14.76
Hudson	542	482	797	872	13.86
Kenduskeag	584	733	1,210	1,339	11.84
La Grange	424	393	509	504	10.00
Lakeville	21	15	32	32	2.10
Lee	555	599	688	684	15.06
Levant	765	802	1,117	1,229	15.66
Lincoln	4,541	4,759	5,066	5,020	16.99
Lowell	132	154	194	194	11.82
Mattawamkeag	945	988	1,000	983	16.68
Maxfield	39	24	64	67	10.70
Medway	1,266	1,491	1,871	1,854	21.44
Milford	1,572	1,828	2,160	2,185	15.68
Millinocket	7,453	7,742	7,567	7,220	19.78
Mount Chase	179	197	233	220	22.14
Newburgh	636	835	1,228	1,304	12.39

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Newport	2,322	2,260	2,755	2,910	$16.55
Old Town	8,626	9,057	8,422	8,343	20.29
Orono	8,341	9,989	10,578	9,743	22.86
Orrington	2,539	2,702	3,244	3,298	15.10
Passadumkeag	355	326	430	439	11.48
Patten	1,312	1,266	1,368	1,334	19.96
Plymouth	494	542	811	866	11.09
Prentiss Plantation	227	159	205	208	19.34
Seboeis Plantation	77	63	53	55	10.31
Springfield	426	336	443	438	14.36
Stacyville	673	547	554	673	18.57
Stetson	420	395	618	1,668	15.51
Veazie	1,354	1,556	1,612	79	18.57
Webster Plantation	79	56	82	496	12.65
Winn	526	516	514	217	12.23
Woodville	49	62	226	441	17.48

Piscataquis County

Area: 3,770 square miles
Incorporated: 1838
County Seat: Dover-Foxcroft
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
17,379	16,285	17,634	17,905

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1982 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Abbot	404	453	576	576	$11.53
Atkinson	280	213	306	306	17.13
Beaver Cove	(incorporated 1978)		56	56	5.46
Blanchard Plantation	57	56	64	68	13.19
Bowerbank	17	29	27	27	4.82
Brownville	1,641	1,490	1,545	1,588	22.81
Dover-Foxcroft	4,173	4,178	4,323	4,412	18.90
Greenville	2,025	1,894	1,839	1,844	22.01
Guilford	1,880	1,694	1,793	1,822	14.66
Kingsbury Plantation	8	7	4	4	9.22
Lake View Plantation	18	16	20	21	2.80
Medford	109	146	162	170	12.50
Milo	2,756	2,572	2,624	2,664	19.78
Monson	852	669	804	812	14.76
Parkman	530	457	621	627	15.58
Sangerville	1,157	1,107	1,219	1,247	14.50
Sebec	384	325	469	472	14.08
Shirley	214	174	242	237	16.94
Wellington	231	232	287	293	18.48
Willimantic	137	126	160	168	12.51

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Sagadahoc County

Area: 250 square miles
Incorporated: 1854
County Seat: Bath
County Population:

1960	1970	1980		1983[1]
22,793	23,452	28,795		29,807

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Arrowsic	177	188	305	330	$13.09
Bath	10,717	9,679	10,246	9,970	21.42
Bowdoin	668	858	1,629	1,773	18.05
Bowdoinham	1,131	1,294	1,828	1,959	21.24
Georgetown	790	464	735	773	11.19
Phippsburg	1,121	1,229	1,527	1,608	13.07
Richmond	2,185	2,168	2,627	2,775	21.04
Topsham	3,818	5,022	6,431	6,958	18.93
West Bath	766	836	1,309	1,380	11.65
Woolwich	1,417	1,710	2,156	2,281	13.77

Somerset County

Area: 3,633 square miles
Incorporated: 1809
County Seat: Skowhegan
County Population:

1960	1970	1980		1983[1]
39,749	40,597	45,028		46,126

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Anson	2,252	2,168	2,226	2,252	$20.75
Athens	602	592	802	838	13.77
Bingham	1,308	1,254	1,184	1,195	18.03
Brighton Plantation	62	58	74	84	17.45
Cambridge	354	281	445	471	10.85
Canaan	800	904	1,189	1,206	14.62
Caratunk	90	96	84	92	10.44
Cornville	585	623	838	865	15.57
Dennistown Plantation	17	48	30	31	7.01
Detroit	564	663	744	740	15.63
Embden	321	418	536	540	14.93
Fairfield	5,829	5,684	6,113	6,423	19.70
The Forks Plantation	53	45	72	93	17.51
Harmony	712	650	755	781	9.84
Hartland	1,477	1,414	1,669	1,752	15.05
Highland Plantation	46	32	60	61	5.95
Jackman	984	848	1,003	1,021	15.44
Madison	3,935	4,278	4,367	4,432	11.33
Mercer	272	313	448	450	14.93
Moose River	205	255	252	257	14.07
Moscow	559	586	570	577	15.18
New Portland	620	559	651	668	15.29

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
	Population				
Norridgewock	1,634	1,964	2,552	2,589	$13.43
Palmyra	1,009	1,104	1,485	1,558	10.53
Pittsfield	4,010	4,274	4,125	4,167	21.74
Pleasant Ridge Plantation	108	116	99	101	25.89
Ripley	317	297	439	452	13.75
St. Albans	927	1,041	1,400	1,445	14.17
Skowhegan	7,661	7,601	8,098	8,185	12.10
Smithfield	382	527	748	769	12.88
Solon	669	712	827	856	16.18
Starks	306	323	440	447	21.35
West Forks Plantation	93	74	72	80	9.12

Waldo County

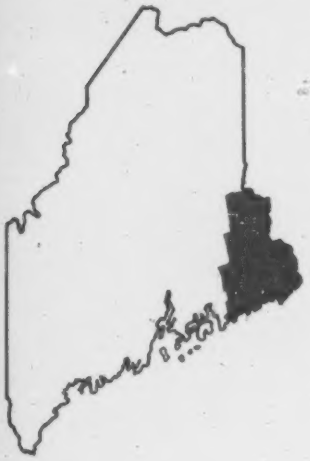
Area: 724 square miles
Incorporated: 1827
County Seat: Belfast

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
	22,632	23,328	28,414	29,076

Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
	Population				
Belfast	6,140	5,957	6,243	6,421	$19.36
Belmont	295	349	520	519	9.35
Brooks	758	751	804	816	9.99
Burnham	755	802	951	992	15.66
Frankfort	692	620	783	796	16.31
Freedom	406	373	458	498	12.61
Islesboro	444	421	521	514	13.32
Jackson	220	217	346	351	12.74
Knox	439	443	558	586	11.11
Liberty	458	515	694	712	11.71
Lincolnville	867	955	1,414	1,423	13.03
Monroe	497	478	657	666	13.00
Montville	366	430	631	668	14.60
Morrill	355	410	506	518	10.67
Northport	648	744	958	962	10.73
Palermo	528	645	760	796	11.80
Prospect	412	358	511	525	12.70
Searsmont	628	624	782	783	11.55
Searsport	1,838	1,951	2,309	2,280	18.90
Stockton Springs	980	1,142	1,230	1,220	16.94
Swanville	514	487	873	907	10.60
Thorndike	457	439	603	651	9.29
Troy	469	543	701	746	13.77
Unity	983	1,280	1,431	1,501	11.17
Waldo	395	431	495	492	12.14
Winterport	2,088	1,963	2,675	2,733	14.98

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Washington County



Area: 2,528 square miles
Incorporated: 1789
County Seat: Machias
County Population:

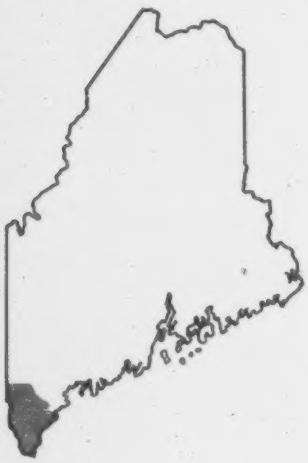
1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
32,908	29,859	34,963	34,146

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Addison	744	773	1,061	1,066	$ 9.76
Alexander	220	169	385	383	17.43
Baileyville	1,863	2,167	2,188	2,144	17.10
Baring Plantation	200	181	308	305	14.31
Beals	640	663	695	697	20.82
Beddington	19	32	36	34	7.67
Calais	4,223	4,044	4,262	4,101	25.70
Centerville	47	19	28	29	11.94
Charlotte	260	199	300	299	15.37
Cherryfield	780	771	983	960	12.76
Codyville Plantation	38	45	43	44	11.22
Columbia	219	162	275	270	14.64
Columbia Falls	442	367	517	502	13.69
Cooper	106	88	105	108	13.74
Crawford	80	74	86	81	7.51
Cutler	654	588	726	727	11.48
Danforth	821	794	826	787	18.33
DeBlois	26	20	44	43	7.34
Dennysville	303	278	296	282	15.09
East Machias	1,198	1,057	1,233	1,234	12.49
Eastport	2,537	1,989	1,982	1,845	25.17
Grand Lake Stream Pl.	219	186	198	190	12.54
Harrington	717	553	859	865	13.22
Jonesboro	428	448	553	558	13.62
Jonesport	1,563	1,326	1,512	1,496	14.31
Lubec	2,684	1,949	2,045	1,908	18.18
Machias	2,614	2,441	2,458	2,388	17.76
Machiasport	980	887	1,108	1,107	12.85
Marshfield	267	227	416	415	14.50
Meddybemps	86	76	110	105	10.21
Milbridge	1,101	1,154	1,306	1,288	13.96
Northfield	79	57	88	84	9.18
Pembroke	871	700	920	871	14.30
Perry	564	571	737	746	15.08
Plantation 14	63	29	52	50	15.41
Princeton	829	956	994	975	18.44
Robbinston	476	396	492	482	12.00
Roque Bluffs	152	153	244	246	13.05
Steuben	673	697	970	978	15.39
Talmadge	58	25	40	38	14.65
Topsfield	201	195	240	239	14.25
Vanceboro	389	263	256	241	15.34

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Waite	73	70	130	126	$ 9.98
Wesley	145	110	140	141	8.74
Whiting	339	269	335	331	9.59
Whitneyville	229	155	264	265	16.19

York County



Area: 989 square miles
Incorporated: 1636
County Seat: Alfred
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1983[1]
99,402	111,576	139,666	147,708

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1983	1984 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Acton	501	697	1,228	1,349	$10.54
Alfred	1,201	1,211	1,890	2,088	15.09
Arundel	907	1,322	2,150	2,197	16.34
Berwick	2,738	3,136	4,149	4,542	15.37
Biddeford	19,255	19,983	19,638	20,096	21.40
Buxton	2,339	3,135	5,775	6,465	12.17
Cornish	816	839	1,047	1,141	14.92
Dayton	451	546	882	976	12.50
Eliot	3,133	3,497	4,948	5,350	13.47
Hollis	1,195	1,560	2,892	3,303	12.18
Kennebunk	4,551	5,646	6,621	6,597	18.07
Kennebunkport	1,851	2,160	2,952	2,934	14.90
Kittery	10,689	11,028	9,314	9,303	17.60
Lebanon	1,534	1,983	3,234	3,639	13.45
Limerick	907	963	1,356	1,509	13.75
Limington	839	1,066	2,203	2,481	13.13
Lyman	529	864	2,509	2,824	13.91
Newfield	319	458	644	722	11.02
North Berwick	1,844	2,224	2,878	3,142	19.97
Ogunquit	(Incorporated 1980)		1,492	1,591	15.97
Old Orchard Beach	4,580	5,404	6,291	6,651	26.39
Parsonsfield	869	971	1,089	1,267	13.20
Saco	10,515	11,678	12,921	12,806	20.36
Sanford	14,962	15,812	18,020	19,011	22.09
Shapleigh	515	559	1,370	1,524	10.82
South Berwick	3,112	3,488	4,046	4,357	17.10
Waterboro	1,059	1,208	2,943	3,325	13.93
Wells	3,528	4,448	8,211	7,303	13.46
York	4,663	5,690	8,465	9,215	14.59

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]The Maine Townsman, February 1985, The Maine Municipal Association.